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Algeria	6.00	Dr. Iran	115.00	Cr. Oman	1.000
Australia	22.50	Dr. Iraq	145.00	Portugal	145.00
Canada	1.000	Dr. Japan	1.000	Qatar	6.000
France	50.00	Dr. Korea	200.00	Rep. of Korea	75.00
Germany	1.195	Dr. Lebanon	300.00	Saudi Arabia	7.000
Italy	1.000	Dr. Libya	1.000	Singapore	145.00
Japan	115.00	Dr. Mexico	1.000	Sri Lanka	2.000
South Africa	1.000	Dr. Morocco	300.00	Taiwan	2.000
Spain	1.000	Dr. New Zealand	1.000	Thailand	2.000
Switzerland	1.000	Dr. Norway	1.000	USA	1.000
UK	1.000	Dr. Saudi Arabia	1.000	USSR	1.000
USA	1.000	Dr. Singapore	1.000	Yemen	2.000
USSR	1.000	Dr. Taiwan	1.000	Yugoslavia	2.000

PEOPLE
Man Who Tried to Challenge Is Honored
 The engineer who...
Bill Graham
 ...
A WORLD OF JOB OPPORTUNITIES
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 HERALD TRIBUNE
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VIOLENCE IN INDIA ON TIBET ANNIVERSARY — A policeman restrained a monk Thursday as more than 700 Tibetans clashed with the police in New Delhi during a demonstration on the anniversary of the 1959 uprising against Chinese rule in Tibet. At least 25 persons were hurt. In Lhasa, the police put on a show of force to discourage protests, travelers said. Page 2.

Democratic Race Is Now a Marathon

Rules Favor Long Haul, and Insiders Foresee Deals for Delegates

R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A three-way dead heat in the "Super Tuesday" primaries and caucuses almost certainly foretells a four-month struggle for the Democratic presidential nomination, according to party leaders.

Strikingly, however, these party insiders are not using the phrase "brokered convention."

Instead, the clear consensus among them is that if there is wheeling and dealing, it would come before the Democratic National Convention opens in Atlanta on July 18, that the main negotiators would be the candidates and perhaps some party leaders and officeholders, and that the most likely winner would be not someone emerging from the shadows but the candidate who had done the best in the long months of primaries and caucuses.

The procedures and the timetable governing the race, especially state party rules that require delegate allotment according to the

proportion of popular votes, will make it extremely difficult for any of the three main Democratic contenders to accumulate a majority of the 4,162 votes before the convention.

On Tuesday each of the three added more than 300 votes to his tally.

Japanese opinion leaders expressed relief at the poor showing of Richard A. Gephardt, Page 3.

A sharply divided and weakened Republican right underlies the demise of Jack Kemp, Page 3.

On Tuesday, for example, the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, with 40 percent of the popular vote in Georgia, won 36 delegates there; Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee took 32 percent and 31 delegates, and Mr. Dukakis won 16 percent and 10 delegates. By contrast, Vice President George Bush, with 54 percent of the vote in Georgia, got all 48 Republican delegates under Republican Party rules.

Of the Democratic contests remaining, eight primaries and one caucus each have 85 or more delegates at stake. In three of them — Illinois (187 votes) next Tuesday, Pennsylvania (193) on April 26, and New Jersey (118) on June 7 — there is no proportionality rule. Instead, delegates appear on the ballot and are elected directly. So sweeps by one candidate are possible there, in theory.

But even in those three states, the strength of Mr. Jackson among black Democrats in Chicago, Philadelphia and Newark make it all but certain that he will win delegates.

The assumption among Democratic professionals, therefore, is that no candidate will have a majority on June 8, the day after the California and New Jersey primaries.

"This is a big suspense story," said Anne Wedler, a supporter of Mr. Dukakis who is considered an expert on the nominating process. The shortfall from a majority could be great, party strategists say. See DEMOCRATS, Page 2.

Shultz, Shamir in Conflict

U.S. Asserts UN Sought Return of Occupied Lands

By David B. Ottaway
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz disagreed Thursday with the view of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel that a United Nations resolution calling on Israel to withdraw from occupied Arab lands does not apply to the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Testifying before a House appropriations panel, Mr. Shultz said that "each of the negotiations" to be held between Israel and its Arab neighbors under a new U.S. peace plan must take place on the basis of an exchange of land for peace, as spelled out in UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

The first resolution, adopted following the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, called for Israel's withdrawal "from territories occupied in the recent conflict." The second one was voted after the 1973 conflict and reaffirmed the same principle as the basis of any negotiations.

Mr. Shamir replied Wednesday to the criticism of 30 senators who had signed a letter questioning his refusal to accept the "land-for-peace" formula. He said Israel had applied this principle when it returned the Sinai to Egypt as a result of the 1978 Camp David Accords.

But he argued that the same principle did not cover the West Bank and Gaza Strip because they were occupied "militarily and illegally" by Jordan and Egypt. "Their status must therefore be determined in the peace negotiations," he said.

Kemp Bows Out, and Hart Plans to Quit

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Representative Jack F. Kemp, an architect of President Ronald Reagan's economic policies who saw himself as the intellectual heir to the Reagan legacy, abandoned his campaign Thursday but vowed to run for president again.

Meanwhile, supporters of Gary Hart said the former senator from Colorado would drop out of the race for the Democratic nomination, for the second time, at a press conference Friday in Denver.

With his supporters chanting "Kemp in '92," the nine-term Republican congressman from New York and former professional football quarterback said that while his

campaign had failed, his principles had not been defeated.

"We have not failed," he said, "because our ideas are winning."

"No way," Mr. Kemp replied when asked if 1988 was his first and last try for the White House.

Mr. Kemp said he would not seek re-election to the House of Representatives and was "not making any plans to run for the Senate," although he did not rule out a race this year against Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a Democrat.

Mr. Kemp hinted that he would welcome the No. 2 spot on the national ticket. He said he did not expect to be asked to join the ticket, but added, "Would I think about it? The answer to that is yes."

Mr. Kemp was crushed in the electoral landslide of Vice President George Bush in Tuesday's voting. He congratulated Mr. Bush and said he would be "proud to campaign" for the eventual nominee, but he endorsed none of the three remaining Republican contenders.

In the primaries and caucuses during the last few weeks, Mr. Kemp had accumulated 39 delegates to the nominating convention, compared with more than 700 for Mr. Bush, the front-runner, and more than 160 for Mr. Dole. At the convention, 1,139 delegates are needed to seal the nomination.

Mr. Kemp's delegates will now go to the "uncommitted" column. Mr. Hart has won no delegates in

Reply to Letter

David K. Stipler of The New York Times reported from Washington:

Mr. Shamir, in his reply to the letter signed by the 30 senators, said it raised questions about the U.S. commitment to the Camp David Accords.

The prime minister, in his response, said Israel accepted UN Resolution 242, but he did not endorse an ultimate Israeli withdrawal from the territories.

Mr. Shamir, who is scheduled to hold talks in Washington next week on U.S. proposals for Middle East peace talks, made his comments in identical letters to Senators Rudy Boschwitz, Republican of Minnesota, and Carl Levin, Democrat of Michigan. Both are staunch supporters of Israel.

Mr. Boschwitz and Mr. Levin took the lead in drafting and gathering signatures for the senators' letter, which was sent to Mr. Shultz last week.

Noting that the basis of the Shultz strategy was Resolution 242, which the senators said could "be summarized in three words: land for peace," the senators declared: "Accordingly, we were dismayed to read in The New York Times of Feb. 26 that Prime Minister Shamir had said that 'the expression of territory for peace is not accepted by me.'"

The senators added that they did not expect Israel to give up all the

Victim or Accomplice? Austria, in Ceremony, Confronts Past

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service
VIENNA — At the center of an exhibition in the Vienna City Hall is a wooden platform that the visitor is invited to mount. That vantage point places the contemporary Austrian in stark confrontation with a giant blimp of a photo of Hitler triumphantly approaching the same City Hall through a sea of outstretched arms.

It is, in effect, an invitation to

confront the responsibility of the contemporary Austrian in the Anschluss, the annexation of Austria by the Third Reich: Was Austria the first victim of Nazi Germany in its first major outward step, or a willing accomplice?

Inadvertently or not, the juxtaposition of past and present also underscores the examination of Austria's troubled past that has been forced by the controversy over President Kurt Waldheim's

wartime activities in the Balkans. There, Mr. Waldheim was at least a sworn of the atrocities perpetrated by the unit to which he was assigned as a lieutenant.

By arguing that he was at most an unwitting witness to Nazi terror, Mr. Waldheim has come to personify the broader issue of Austria's behavior in the war. By accepting itself as the "first victim" of Nazi aggression, critics assert, Austria never confronted its role within the

What Price the Death Of a Top Executive?

By Stephen Labaton
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — In a small federal courtroom in Manhattan, six jurors are trying to put a price on the life of a man who, some say, might have become chairman of International Business Machines Corp.

Philip D. Estridge, who was largely responsible for IBM's move to enter the personal computer business eight years ago, was killed on Aug. 2, 1985, when he was a passenger on a Delta Air Lines jet that crashed at Dallas-Fort Worth Airport.

Mr. Estridge was 47. Lawyers for his estate have demanded that Delta pay \$25 million for his death, a record amount for the victim of a plane crash. In addition, they are seeking \$5 million for the estate of his wife, Mary Ann Estridge, who also died in the crash.

Delta has acknowledged its responsibility for the accident, but is disputing the amount of money it should pay. The airline has yet to present its figure to the jury, but the lawyers for the two sides remain far apart, according to people familiar with earlier discussions about a possible settlement.

The sole issue in the trial, which began Monday and is expected to conclude next week, involves how much the airline must pay the couple's survivors.

While it is not uncommon for a jury to have to put a value on the loss of a life, it is rare for such a

Waldheim Apologizes For Crimes of Austrians

Reuters
VIENNA — President Kurt Waldheim, recalling his mother's tears at Hitler's annexation of Austria, apologized Thursday for Nazi war crimes committed by Austrians and pledged to work for better public morality.

In an unusually personal television address before the 50th anniversary Friday of the annexation of Austria by the Third Reich, Mr. Waldheim said that older Austrians must tell the truth about the past to overcome a "crisis of confidence" in the country.

He said that although Austria was the first victim of Hitler, some Austrians were guilty of committing Nazi crimes.

"Of course there is no such thing as collective guilt," Mr. Waldheim said. "Nevertheless, I should like to apologize as head of state."

[About 15,000 people, some waving anti-Waldheim banners, gathered Thursday in front of the Vienna City Hall to commemorate the 1938 annexation, The Associated Press reported.]

[Socialist party workers passed out leaflets warning, "Never Again Fascism, Never Again War" and black lapel ribbons with the words, "March 1938, Never Again" as Mayor Helmut Zilk of Vienna, a



German troops being welcomed in Vienna on March 14, 1938, the day of Hitler's entry into the city.

Third Reich or its obligations to its victims.

"We are dealing with the Anschluss by facing Austrian history and a Nazi way of thinking."

One major point of contention in scheduling the official commemorative ceremonies was overcome recently when Mr. Waldheim agreed not to make a speech at a reception in his official Hofburg Palace. Several politicians and officials had indicated they would boycott the proceedings if he spoke, and the

reception had been threatened with mass demonstrations.

Instead, the president chose to address the nation over television Thursday. Individuals close to Mr. Waldheim said that he had agreed to the arrangement because the televised address would give him a larger audience. He was reported to remain adamant against resigning.

A major anti-Waldheim demonstration is scheduled for Saturday, and the Jewish community will hold a memorial service Sunday.

Beyond these events, the heightened interest in the Anschluss anniversary has spawned a wide variety of cultural and commemorative activities. The Vienna 1938 exhibition, which opened Thursday at the City Hall, is one of the more dramatic. Similar exhibitions are being mounted in Salzburg, Graz and Innsbruck. Another major exhibition in Vienna deals with the city's prewar Jewish community.

The Nazi past has also figured heavily in Vienna's theaters. The Burgtheater, for example, has revived "The Deputy," by Rolf Hochhuth, while the Volkstheater is staging "Schoollied" by Johannes Mario Simmel, a play about a

Lawyers for the estate of Philip Estridge, an IBM vice president, seek \$25 million for his death in a plane crash.

distinguished person to be the focus of a wrongful death proceeding. Most accident cases involving celebrities are settled before they go to trial.

In sworn testimony Wednesday, John F. Akers, the chairman and chief executive of IBM, said that Mr. Estridge had the potential to head the company.

"I wasn't going to rule out anything for Don," Mr. Akers told the

jury, using Mr. Estridge's nickname within the company. "He was three years younger than I, so in that sense his chances were long. But for the reputation he enjoyed — he was probably the best-known individual at IBM — I expected he was going to do a lot more for us."

Mr. Estridge, who was the vice president responsible for the company's worldwide manufacturing operations at the time of his death, would have had a "strong possi-

In Tokyo, a Move to Say 'Sayonara' to Government Offices

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service
TOKYO — For 1,074 years Japan sank its imperial roots in Kyoto, a city of graceful temples and soothing gardens. Then in 1868, with the Meiji restoration, the national center was moved to Tokyo by the imperial government.

On and off ever since, the Japanese have wondered what a nice capital is doing in a city like this. The question is being raised once again with uncommon intensity, pressed by no less than Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, who says the time may have come to move the Japanese capital.

Tokyo is too expensive and too overdeveloped for the national good, Mr. Takeshita says. Japan, he adds, has become "two countries" — the capital sphere and rest of the nation. "It is only just, he insists, to spread the wealth."

Normally a man of monumental caution, Mr. Takeshita has moved on this matter with uncharacteristic speed since taking office in November. In January, his cabinet voted to relocate 31 agencies, representing at least one from every ministry, to prefectures outside Tokyo. Some of the selections were not exactly blockbuster. The finance minister presumably can get by without having his Research Institute of Brewing right at hand.

Still, a new course was charted. Now a committee of the government and governing party is considering another 150 or so agencies for eviction from their Tokyo homes.

Tokyo-bashing in general has become a favorite pastime.

Last week, the head of a business group called the Japan Committee for Economic Development proposed that Tokyo colleges also be given the boot, to free land for housing and parks. He even included Japan's premier school, Tokyo University, which has been around since the 1850s when it was called the Institute for the Investigation of Barbarian Books.

Newspaper editorial writers have hopped aboard the bandwagon as well. "Overcrowding has gone much too far in Tokyo," the newspaper Asahi Shimbun complained recently. "The city is like a grossly

obese person who is still putting on more weight."

A growing number of political leaders agree, and they have swelled sentiment to go beyond a token shift of an agency here or there. They want to move the entire government — lock, stock and pork barrel.

Several committees are at work studying how to do it, including one with a mandate to issue a preliminary report next year and come up with firm specifics by 1991. This is not a panel of pipe dreams. It is headed by Shin Kanemaru, one of the country's most powerful politicians and a man on record as saying that Sendai, a pleasant city 200 miles (325 kilometers) north of Tokyo, would make a splendid national center.

Other locations advocated by various interest groups are Nagoya, Osaka and new cities that would be created along the Sea of Japan or at the foot of Mount Fuji.

Some people even suggest returning the capital to Kyoto.

"It all seems very unrealistic and ridiculous," said Hiroshi Sasaki, a Yokohama-based city planner. "At the same time, there's a great need to relocate some of Tokyo's activities elsewhere."

The irony is that this headlong rush for the exits comes at a time when Tokyo has grown more important than ever. It is now an center of finance, sitting shoulder to shoulder with New York and London.

Over the last five years, more than 30,000 Japanese companies have moved their head offices to Tokyo, convinced that they were stagnating in the hinterlands. They recognized that virtually anything of consequence to a business is in the city. "Personal face-to-face contact is very important, especially in Japan," Mr. Sasaki said.

As a result, one of every four Japanese, nearly 30 million people, lives within 30 miles of the Imperial Palace, the traditional heart of Tokyo.

For all the talk of decentralization, plans are moving apace for spectacular developments on Tokyo Bay landfills and in other parts of town. A leading real estate company, Mitsubishi Estate, recently said it would spend \$50 billion to build 60 skyscrapers in the central business district.

A Major Show of Police Force Is Reported in Tibetan Capital

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — Chinese policemen put on a major show of force Thursday in the Tibetan capital of Lhasa to prevent a recurrence of recent anti-Chinese rioting by Tibetans, according to reports reaching here from Lhasa.

There were unconfirmed reports of arrests of hundreds of suspected Tibetan dissidents over the last few days.

Thursday was the anniversary of a failed 1959 uprising in Tibet against Chinese rule.

In India, the Dalai Lama, the exiled Tibetan Buddhist leader, condemned what he described as

"Chinese colonial rule." He praised the courage of those who staged a pro-independence protest in Lhasa that turned violent Saturday.

"It is indeed a sad reflection of the state of the world that violence seems to be required for the international community to pay attention," he said in a statement issued from his headquarters in Dharamsala in northern India.

[In New Delhi, at least 25 people were injured Thursday when hundreds of Tibetan refugees, demanding independence for their homeland, clashed with policemen during a demonstration to mark the 1959 uprising. The New York Times reported.]

Reporting on the rioting in Lhasa on Saturday, China's official Xinhua news agency said that one policeman was killed and 29 policemen were seriously injured. The agency has not mentioned any casualties among Tibetan civilians.

Travelers and witnesses in Lhasa, as well as Western diplomats, have said that as many as nine civilians may have been killed.

Travelers reached by telephone Thursday in Lhasa said that the police were patrolling the streets, and that convoys of trucks filled with armed and uniformed policemen, many of them carrying sub-machine guns, had been sent through the city.

Policemen were reported to be stationed around the Barkhor square near the Jokhang Temple, where the demonstration and rioting occurred on Saturday.

Xinhua reported Thursday night that "social order" in Lhasa was "normal." The agency said that Buddhists prayed Thursday in front of the temple as usual.

But foreigners contacted by The Associated Press in Lhasa said that the Chinese police had arrested hundreds of Tibetans over the past six days.

The AP quoted a traveler from New York City as saying that he saw several Tibetans being arrested at their homes.

Several foreign travelers said they saw three monks being arrested Thursday at the Drepung monastery, five miles (eight kilometers) west of Lhasa, the agency said.

It was among the most violent of a series of demonstrations by Tibetan refugees in India, where, in recent months, younger Tibetans have shown growing militancy.

The Dalai Lama's aides have expressed concern about India's declarations recognizing Tibet as a part of China and about New Delhi's insistence that the religious leader stay out of political matters. These restrictions, some say, have generated frustration in the exile community.

The policemen swung long, bamboo staves to drive back the protesters, who retaliated by throwing stones and mud. At least 10 policemen were reported to have been injured. There were no arrests.

Clash in New Delhi
Sanjoy Hazarika of The New York Times reported from New Delhi:

The clash in the Indian capital on Thursday occurred when more than 700 Tibetan demonstrators tried to push their way past a cordon of policemen and a barricade of steel pipes near the Parliament.

The policemen swung long, bamboo staves to drive back the protesters, who retaliated by throwing stones and mud. At least 10 policemen were reported to have been injured. There were no arrests.

WORLD BRIEFS

Iraq Offers to End Air Raids on Iran

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Iraq offered Thursday to halt attacks on Iranian cities if Tehran ended attacks of its own. Iraq said shortly afterward that it would stop its attacks on Iraqi cities if Baghdad ended its raids.

Tehran radio quoted Prime Minister Mir Hussein Mousavi as saying Iran was ending the attacks at 5 P.M. local time Thursday. The statements did not appear to be connected, however, since Mr. Mousavi said Iran was responding to a peace plea from Prime Minister Turgut Ozal of Turkey to halt the attacks.

An Iraqi spokesman announced Baghdad's offer after a meeting of Iraqi leaders presided over by President Saddam Hussein. Hundreds of civilians have been killed or wounded in the past two weeks in air-forced missile strikes.

3 Crash Barricades to Cross to Berlin

BERLIN (AP) — Three men in a truck smashed through steel barricades blocking Glienicke Bridge in East Germany to cross Thursday to West Berlin, the police said.

The dramatic drive across the Glienicke Bridge, made famous by numerous East-West spy exchanges over the years, occurred shortly before dawn, the West Berlin police said.

Policemen at the scene reported that the truck had been loaded with empty propane gas tanks in an attempt to discourage East German border guards from firing. They apparently did not fire, and the three men were uninjured.

Suharto Is Re-elected in Indonesia Amid Opposition to Running Mate

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — President Suharto of Indonesia was re-elected Thursday to a fifth term as head of the largest nation in Southeast Asia and the fifth most populous country in the world. He was the only candidate, and his party controlled most of the votes.

Moments after the election, by the People's Consultative Assembly, an army general leapt to the podium, apparently to protest Mr. Suharto's choice of vice president.

The officer, Brigadier General Ibrahim Saleh, was led away from

the hall by fellow officers, and his whereabouts were not known.

Indonesian reporters have been told by the government not to report the incident, and some videotapes of the event were said to be confiscated. But the official news agency, Antara, had reported the Thursday night and published a sketchy account of General Saleh's intervention, a reflection of discontent within the army.

The government, unaccustomed for more than two decades to political tension, is awaiting a response from Mr. Suharto to an assembly request to clarify his preference in the vice presidential poll.

Two candidates are in the running: State Secretary Sudharmono, Mr. Suharto's chief of staff, and Jaihani Naro, the leader of a small, independent but Moslem-based political organization, the United Development Party, Indonesia, a constitutionally secular state, is the world's largest Islamic nation. The overwhelming majority of its 170 million people are Moslems.

The events Thursday follow a week of extraordinary political activity in which the hand-picked assembly failed to endorse automatically the government's policies for the next five years. Questions about future electoral procedures, the separation of state and religion, and other unexpected topics forced votes on the outlines of government policies.



A policeman checking a truck that three East Germans used Thursday to crash through barriers on a bridge into West Berlin.

AUSTRIA: Facing the Nazi Past

(Continued from Page 1)

Nazi whose daughter brings home a Jewish classmate to hide.

Movie houses are planning showings of works such as Simon Wiesenthal's "Genocide" and the documentary series "The Way to Auschwitz."

The national student organization has scheduled a series of seminars this month in Linz and other popular sites, many about the role of the universities in the rise of Austrian Nazism.

"There is a true effort being made here," said Paul Grosz, the head of Vienna's Jewish community. "It would be wrong to look at all this just as a political game. It's legitimate for the Austrian government and people to try to get out from under the fallout of the Waldheim affair."

Mr. Waldheim denied that it was one of the Waldheim affair that had prompted the heightened interest in the past. "Younger people are much more interested in that part of history, in facing what happened," he said.

The chancellor disputed assertions that Austria had failed to confront its past. "There was a lot of individual guilt," he said, "lots of Austrians not only collaborated but joined forces with the Nazis. But we should not pass guilt from one generation to another. The objective is to be resistant against a potential future threat. Younger generations should be vigilant."

The date marked by the Austrians, March 11, 1938, was the day on which Hitler forced Kurt von Schuschnigg to resign as Austrian chancellor by threatening to arrest him. Schuschnigg had triggered the ultimatum setting a plebiscite for March 13 on whether Austria should join Germany and by campaigning for a "no" vote.

Hitler ordered troops into Austria anyway, and on March 12 made a triumphal entry into the country of his birth. He reportedly shed tears of joy on March 13, when Austria was reduced to a province of the German Reich, a goal he had set in the first sentence of "Mein Kampf."

Hitler's entry into Vienna was delayed until March 14, reportedly because of the roundup of "undesirables." The decimation of the Jewish community of 200,000 began immediately. Within a few days the number of arrests reached 79,000 in Vienna alone, including Schuschnigg, and within weeks Austria had its own concentration camp at Mauthausen.

The reasons for the enthusiasm with which many Austrians embraced union with Nazi Germany in the commemoration of the Anschluss. After World War I, Austria was left stripped of its Slavic and Hungarian lands, impoverished and convinced that it had no prospects alone. Democracy had failed and the country was bitterly and sometimes violently divided.

The sense of dejection and hopelessness provided a fertile breeding ground for thoughts of a "greater Germany" for tolerance and for the rise of fascism.

On April 10, 99.75 percent of Austrian voters approved the Anschluss in a plebiscite.

More surprising to Indonesians this week than the silent lobby of the young was the rift between Mr. Suharto, a former general, and the armed forces, his base of support for two decades.

The military — or at least a substantial portion of the officer corps — opposes the candidacy of Mr. Sudharmono because he is seen as having been too close to political leftists over many years.

Military officers told The Associated Press on Thursday that the army wanted the newly appointed armed forces commander, General Try Sutrisno, 52, to become vice president.

Mr. Sudharmono, who will be 61 on Saturday, is a retired lieutenant general, but was never a combat officer. His career was in military law and administration.

To accuse him of ties to the political left, which is almost nonexistent in Indonesia, is a serious and surprising charge, Indonesia, which in the early 1960s had the largest Communist Party in Asia after China, annihilated the left after an abortive 1965 coup.

Mr. Suharto apparently has overridden military objections to Mr. Sudharmono, who also is chairman of the president's party, Golkar. Despite several visits of general, Mr. Sudharmono is expected to be elected vice president on Friday.

For the Record

Prince Charles narrowly escaped injury Thursday when an avalanche hit his skiing party at the Swiss resort of Klosters and killed a former royal aide, Buckingham Palace said. Major Hugh Lindsay, a friend of the prince and a former equerry to Queen Elizabeth II, was killed. (Reuters)

Lieutenant General Bent Erik Amled of the Royal Danish Air Force will take over as NATO Commander Baltic Approaches on April 1, the alliance announced Thursday. The command is responsible for the Baltic, Denmark and the West German state of Schleswig-Holstein. (AP)

Richard Boren, 38, of Eldon, North Carolina, a construction worker who was taken captive March 1 by anti-Sandinist rebels in Nicaragua, has been released unharmed, according to Witness for Peace, a religious-service organization. (UPI)

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Air Agency Scolded on Security

WASHINGTON (WP) — Transportation Secretary James H. Burnley 4th said that the Federal Aviation Administration is not strictly enforcing airport security rules, and he has directed it to take tougher action.

Mr. Burnley said Wednesday that the agency has not followed the Transportation Department's Oct. 1 order to fine airlines for any failure by airport security workers to detect initiation weapons and bombs concealed in luggage and on individuals in agency tests.

The agency is issuing fines only if workers at a security checkpoint fail three out of five tests, and even then does not impose fines for the first two failures, Mr. Burnley said. The maximum fine for a violation is \$10,000. "We said we wanted a 100-percent success rate in detecting dummy weapons," Mr. Burnley said. "That message has not permeated the FAA bureaucracy."

BA Flight From Copenhagen Barred

OSLO (AFP) — Transportation ministers from Norway, Sweden and Denmark have decided to forbid a daily British Airways morning flight between Copenhagen and London to retaliate for a British refusal to allow a similar flight by Scandinavian Airlines System.

They also protested Wednesday the British refusal to allow SAS to start an 8 A.M. flight on the same route beginning next summer, instead offering SAS a flight at 9:50 A.M.

Meanwhile, an SAS spokesman said that an application by a U.S. airline, Tower Air, to start flights this year from Billund in western Denmark to New York would be blocked. SAS has said that it wants more landing rights in the United States and argued that it does not have the same access to the country as U.S. airlines have to Scandinavia.

SAS has introduced compulsory ADS tests for pilots applying for jobs, a spokesman said Thursday. "It is for safety reasons," he said. "Pilot must be 100-percent fit."

British Airways will introduce trial nonsmoking flights in the next few weeks following increasing calls from passengers, a spokesman said. The trials will be done on at least one regular trans-Atlantic flight as well as on a few domestic and short-haul European flights.

After five months of chaos at Italian airports, ground employees and management reached a partial settlement Wednesday on wages and bonuses but left two issues unresolved — working hours and a timetable for raises. Therefore, union leaders said Thursday, a 24-hour strike planned for Friday will go ahead. (AP)

U.S. Study Supports Ability to Verify INF

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A report by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has concluded that the U.S. intelligence community can effectively verify Soviet compliance with the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty without knowing the exact size of the Soviet arsenal covered by the pact.

The report, sent to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, stated that "U.S. intelligence cannot achieve a total count" of the Soviet medium-range and shorter-range nuclear missiles and launchers to be eliminated under the INF pact.

But it said that even without determining exactly how many missiles and launchers existed, the "verification measures posed significant risks for the Soviets of U.S. detection and imposed considerable complexity on the Soviets should they seek to acquire a militarily useful covert force."

The report appeared to reject the arguments of Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina, and other critics that Soviet compliance with the treaty cannot be verified because the intelligence community remains uncertain about the size of the Soviet SS-20 medium-range missile force.

The report said Soviet retention of SS-20s or other missiles could not be ruled out, but it noted that "all launch-critical equipment" would be destroyed under U.S. scrutiny and all flight tests would be barred beginning six months after the treaty took effect.

The ban on flight testing of INF systems will make it "difficult over time" for the Soviet Union to ensure that any remaining missiles are "operationally useful," the report said.



An Israeli soldier spraying Mace at a woman during an Arab protest Thursday on the West Bank.

Disturbance Is Reported in Hebron

HEBRON, Israeli-occupied West Bank — Palestinians in Hebron reported Thursday that Jewish settlers had carried out a raid, while Jews said they had feared a massacre at the hands of Arabs.

Mustapha Natsbe, a former mayor of Hebron, said thousands of Arabs took to their rooftops during the night chanting "Allahu Akbar," or "God is great," following a raid during which Jewish settlers vandalized Palestinian cars.

Meir Indoor, a Jewish settler, said he and his family, who live in a small Jewish enclave in a Moslem quarter, were awakened during the night by cries in Arabic of "slaughter the Jews."

The Israeli Army said 10 or 15 Jewish settlers, after bearing about an Arab demonstration, had driven through the streets firing shots in the air before being chased away by troops. The army said they caused no casualties.

An army spokesman said the military had no evidence that Arabs had tried to attack Jewish settlers.

The army said, however, that an officer shot three Palestinians in the legs when small groups of youths barricaded streets and hurled stones at soldiers.

Several hundred ultraorthodox Jews live in Hebron, a city holy to both Jews and Moslems, amid 100,000 Moslem Palestinians.

The Jews live protected by soldiers in four enclaves. Another 5,000 Jews live outside Hebron in the newly built area of Kiryat Arba.

Mr. Natsbe, a Palestinian nationalist, said the trouble began shortly before midnight.

"The city was suddenly awakened by the sound of shooting and flames rising from parked Arab cars," he said. "When people heard the settlers, they took to their roofs shouting Allahu Akbar."

A young foreigner staying in Hebron said: "The Arab family I live with thought their lives were in danger and everyone went to the roofs with sticks and iron bars to protect themselves."

"It was dark but you could see

bullets flying and shooting from speeding cars," the woman said.

The Jewish settlers gave a different account. Rabbi Moshe Levinger, a leader of the settlers, said, "If we did not stop them, they would have arrived at the synagogue and committed a massacre against the Jews — men, women and children."

The renewal of a Jewish presence near the tombs of the Biblical patriarchs Abraham, Isaac and Jacob has been a goal of Israeli extremists since the West Bank was captured from Jordan in 1967.

The rest of the West Bank and Gaza Strip was reported calm on Thursday following disturbances Wednesday timed to mark the start of the fourth month of a Palestinian uprising against Israeli rule.

A communiqué signed by "the unified national leadership of the uprising" displayed Thursday on walls in the West Bank, called for renewed anti-Israeli conflict.

The communiqué scheduled March 15-16 for a general strike and March 21 as a day of "fierce confrontation" with Israeli forces.

Moscow Cites Delay on Afghan Pact

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A senior Soviet official accused Pakistan and the United States on Thursday of holding up a peace agreement that would end the war in Afghanistan and allow Russia to withdraw the 115,000 or so troops it has sent to fight there.

But the official also said that Moscow would not cease arming Kabul as part of such a cease-fire settlement, as the Reagan administration wishes.

The remarks by Nikolai Kozoyev, the adviser to Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze on Afghan affairs, followed similar accusations on Wednesday by the Afghan foreign minister, Abdul Wakil, against Pakistan and the United States.

Diplomats in New York said this showed that Kabul and Moscow were still working together to blame Pakistan and the United States for the stalemate in the UN-sponsored peace talks that have gone on for more than five years.

Mr. Kozoyev said that the talks were now "bogged down" because of Pakistan's insistence on linking the signing of an accord with the formation of a new, broadly based coalition government.

Pakistan has contended that such an internal Afghan settlement is necessary to prevent a Soviet withdrawal from leading to a renewed struggle for power between rival Afghan guerrilla factions. Mr. Kozoyev rejected this argument, saying that the reverse was true.

"It is the Geneva agreements, the termination of outside interference

in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and the withdrawal of Soviet troops," he said, "that can create the prerequisite for peace and consent between Afghans."

He added, "On the contrary, and if the Geneva agreements are not signed, then a flare up of bloodshed and fratricidal war in Afghanistan cannot be excluded."

Mr. Kozoyev said that the Soviet Union would not end its military support to the government in Kabul and the loyalist Afghan Army as part of a peace settlement. He described such assistance as an aspect of Moscow's bilateral relationship with Kabul and said seeking to cut it off constituted interference in the Soviet Union's internal affairs.

"It would be like Moscow asking the U.S. to end its military aid for Pakistan," he said.

SPEECH: Austrian Apology

(Continued from Page 1)

that hundreds of thousands of other families had similar experiences.

"But there were also hundreds of thousands of Austrians who welcomed the Anschluss, cheered Hitler and the invasion and pinned false hopes to it," he said.

Mr. Waldheim said that Austria had matured, but that "the unsightly daisy-chain of scandals and affairs that we have encountered in the past years underlines the need for a fundamental reform of public life and improved moral standards for everyone who has an act and work in the public interest."

He said he would use the authority of his office to explore the chance of such a reform.

DEMOCRATS: Deals Foreseen

(Continued from Page 1)

said, unless there is another major surprise like those that have appeared regularly in the campaign so far. One possibility, suggested by Ted Van Dyk, a Washington consultant, is that Mr. Dukakis's ability to raise money may become so decisive an advantage that he could win 50 or 60 percent of the delegates in the important states.

Barring that or something unforeseen, an unusual degree of power might flow into the hands of the 600-odd "superdelegates." Among them will be the Democratic governors, members of the Democratic National Committee and 60 to 80 percent of the Democratic members of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Some already are committed, many to Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri. Others, such as Governor Mario Cuomo of New York, who has hinted that he may endorse Mr. Dukakis before the New York primary April 19, may commit themselves before June. But most are expected to remain uncommitted for a while.

Paul G. Kirk Jr., the Democratic national chairman, said in an interview that while the proportionality rules would tend to spread out the delegates, he did not expect to see a large number of photo finishes. It is his sense, he continued, that "one of these candidates will show consistency, staying power and range."

At that point, Mr. Kirk said, he will urge the superdelegates, as well as those delegates committed to candidates who no longer have a chance, to rally behind the frontrunner.

Mr. Van Dyk raised other possibilities, such as negotiations between Mr. Jackson and the strongest surviving viable candidate that might involve pledges of cabinet positions or promises of platform planks in return for delegates.

Goria's Fall Expected As Italy Passes Budget

ROME — The Italian Parliament passed the government's 1988 budget on Thursday, paving the way for the expected resignation of the five-party coalition government.

The Chamber of Deputies made no further amendments to the budget and a parallel finance bill, already two months overdue. Disputes during the budget debate inside the coalition twice led Prime Minister Giovanni Goria to resign.

Andy Gibb Dies, Australian Singer

United Press International

LONDON — Andy Gibb, 30, the Australian singer who rose to fame in the 1970s after his three older brothers formed the Bee Gees pop group, died Thursday in a hospital near Oxford after suffering stomach pains, his record company announced. The cause of death was not immediately announced.

In September, Mr. Gibb filed a personal bankruptcy petition in Miami. He also had a lengthy drug abuse problem and went through a rehabilitation program.

Mr. Gibb had a series of hit singles from 1977 to 1979 and was reviving his career. He signed a deal with Island Records two months ago and had moved to Britain to work on a new album. He earned success with his hits, "I Just Want to Be Your Everything" and "Shadow Dancing."

ISRAEL: Shultz Disagrees With Shamir on the Intent of UN Resolutions

(Continued from Page 1)

land captured in the 1967 war but that "peace negotiations have little chance of success if the Israeli government's position rules out territorial compromise."

Since the 1967 war, the United States has supported an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza. U.S. officials now maintain that Israel must be explicit in its willingness to consider such a pullout if King Hussein of Jordan is to be brought into negotiations.

Mr. Shamir's Likud bloc opposes relinquishing the West Bank and Gaza, maintaining that Israeli sovereignty over the territories is justified by the country's security needs and by the biblical heritage of the Jewish people.

In his reply to Mr. Boschwitz and Mr. Levin, the prime minister wrote: "Your letter came as a surprise, at a crucial moment in the peace efforts. We were astonished by the words of criticism you leveled at us on the formula of 'territory for peace.'"

Referring to Resolution 242, the prime minister argued that Israel had complied by pulling out of Sinai as part of the Camp David Accords.

The Camp David agreement sidestepped the ultimate status of the West Bank and Gaza, leaving it to future negotiations.

In his letter, however, Mr. Shamir fell back on Camp David as his defense. And he added a warning: "If we are going to lose faith in solemn American and Egyptian commitments under these accords, how can we be assured of future commitments that will require us to take even further risks to our security and future?"

Shultz Urges Discretion

Mr. Shultz, seeking to dampen overt criticism of the Israeli prime minister on the eve of his U.S. visit, has urged members of Congress not to pressure Israel publicly to accept the new U.S. plan for resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Washington Post reported from Washington.

"He said we're not going to pressure Israel, that they are our friend, our ally, and we're not going to push them in a corner," said Representative Dan Glickman, Democrat of Kansas.

Mr. Glickman was reporting on a briefing that Mr. Shultz gave to House members about progress in reviving negotiations on the status of the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Israeli Policy Assailed

The European Parliament harshly criticized Israel on Thursday, one day after blocking three EC trade accords with Israel because of its handling of the unrest in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Reuters reported from Strasbourg, France.

The Parliament condemned "instances of torture, arbitrary arrest, reprisals, expulsions and all acts of violence committed by the Israeli Army against the Palestinian population."

It also expressed its "solidarity" with Palestinians "living in what are now intolerable conditions."

5 of 11 Soviet Hijackers Were Killed After Bomb Was Set Off on Plane

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Hijackers set off a bomb aboard an Aeroflot airliner at an airport near Leningrad, killing a stewardess and three passengers before an assault team shot and killed five of the 11 hijackers, Tass reported Thursday.

The air pirates — all members of a family military group known as the Ovechkins — carried weapons and explosives aboard the Tupolev-

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Kemp's Fall Linked To a Divided, Weak Republican Right

By Thomas B. Edsall
Washington Post Service

NEWS ANALYSIS

WASHINGTON — Underlying the overwhelming "Super Tuesday" victory of Vice President George Bush and the dismal performance of Representative Jack F. Kemp of New York was a struggle to define the post-Reagan Republican Party, and for the moment at least, Mr. Bush has won that contest.

Since its inception, Mr. Bush's presidential campaign has operated under the assumption that during the administration of the most conservative president in recent history, the Republican Party has become more centrist.

For the 20 years since 1964, you had the conservative wing of the Republican Party and the moderate wing with the conservative wing being the nominating wing, a key Bush strategist said.

Over the eight years of the Reagan administration, the base of the party has shifted to a mainstream conservative wing.

Recognizing the shrinkage of the conservative wing of the party, Mr. Bush set out in 1985 to divide it. This was a process that many thought demeaning, especially the might he gave a keynote speech at a dinner honoring Nancy S. Loebe, publisher of the Union Leader newspaper in Manchester, New Hampshire.

Mr. Bush recited past editorials from the paper calling him an elitist born with a silver spoon in his mouth.

At the same time, he cultivated and won over the Reverend Jerry Falwell, leader of Moral Majority. "When you go hunting in a swamp, you get your boots dirty," an aide commented two years ago, acknowledging the harsh public criticism Mr. Bush received at the time.

But now we've got time for a shine before the primaries begin. Mr. Teeter put it differently: "You want to prevent anyone from getting one of those factions against you. You pay enough attention to make sure you have a piece of them."

This strategy dovetailed with the cultivation of key party leaders who had supported Mr. Reagan early. Now in power, they were more than willing to line up with a candidate whose roots were as much in the Eastern establishment as in his adopted state of Texas.

While a number of campaign strategists question the importance of local endorsements and backing by party leaders, Bush officials pointed that, in the South, such support can be critical.

In South Carolina, for example, the Republican Party never completed in statewide races until the 1960s and won for the first time in 1974.

"There are only 10 or 15 guys in these Southern states who know how to run a campaign, and another tier of about 80 to 90 good campaign workers," a Bush organizer said. "If you get them, there's nothing left for the opposition. That's why Dole could never get organized here because there was nothing on television."

Mr. Shultz gave no details of what measures were being planned, although U.S. officials said it was almost certain that a \$6.5 million payment to Panama due on March 15 under the 1978 Panama Canal Treaties would be withheld.

Mr. Shultz, testifying before a congressional committee, reiterated U.S. support for Mr. Delvalle and said the Reagan administration favored actions to create cash flow difficulties for the Nicaraguan government.

"What is happening is that the government of Panama is finding its treasury empty," he said. "The U.S. dollar is Panama's official currency."

the right's influence declined, it began to demonstrate "the classic behavior of a minority group," becoming "more defensive, more pure about who they let in."

"It has become about 25 percent," another Bush strategist said. "That means two things. First, it no longer is the nominating wing. Second, any time a party or faction shrinks, it becomes impossible to unify. When something shrinks, it factionalizes. So, if you did unify it, you would still lose — and you couldn't even unify it."

This analysis, in the case of the Kemp campaign, proved accurate. From the start, Mr. Kemp was whipsawed on the right by such conservatives as Paul Weyrich, Howard Phillips and Richard Viguerie, who criticized him for failing to stress such issues as abortion and the threat of Communism.

Charlie Black, Mr. Kemp's manager, said Mr. Kemp's strong belief in building black Republican support created additional problems. "It wasn't the best possible appeal to some conservative leaders," Mr. Black said. "It made some of them nervous."

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"We are definitely interested in pursuing the conciliation talks," said Mr. Calero at a news conference at the Miami headquarters of the Nicaraguan Resistance, an alliance of rebel groups.

"We accept the open agenda proposal made by President Ortega and his proposal that Cardinal Obando and secretary-general of the Organization of American States, Joao Soares, act as observers," he added.

He said an "open agenda" meant that each side would be able to present any subject for discussion. "We are not giving up anything," he added. "We expect to discuss all the issues."

Mr. Calero said the Sandinistas, who earlier had said they no longer needed the mediation of the Roman Catholic primate of Nicaragua, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, announced that they were ready for direct negotiations with the contras.



A PASS, A PEP TALK, AND A FUMBLE — President Ronald Reagan, visiting the setting of the 1940 movie in which he played the Notre Dame football star George Gipp, threw out a ball and delivered a pep talk on the economy, urging Americans to ignore "ploom and doomers." On the South Bend, Indiana, campus Wednesday he also recalled his movie-making days and unveiled a stamp honoring Knute Rockne, the former Notre Dame coach. His script called for him to use a line from the movie and urge his audience to "win just one for the Gipper." Instead, Mr. Reagan said "Gipet." With him were the Reverend Edward A. Malloy, left, president of Notre Dame, and Ed Krause, longtime university athletic director.

In Jackson Vote Tally, Signs of Change

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — Twenty-three years ago this week, demonstrators marching for the right of black people to vote were turned back at the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama, by policemen with dogs and cattle prods.

The episode provoked a national outrage that led to the Voting Rights Act of 1965. In primary elections across the South on Tuesday, blacks exercising those rights helped a black man win more popular votes than any of his rivals for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The same state that wouldn't even let them walk across that bridge, we won that state tonight," said the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson at a rally Tuesday in Houston.

To Mr. Jackson, the 2.5 million votes and nearly 400 delegates accumulated on the largest single day of primaries and caucuses in history proved how much the nation has changed since he first became prominent as a leader of civil rights demonstrations in the 1960s.

"America is a better America, a stronger America," he said in an interview as he flew to Chicago on Wednesday to begin campaigning for the Illinois primary on March 15.

To blacks across the country, Mr. Jackson's success was a source of pride.

"I was glad to see him up there," said Alicia Smith, who works at a fast-food restaurant in downtown Houston and who followed the election returns on television. "I don't know how far he'll go, but my reaction is it's real good for black people by him being black and by doing so well."

Representative John R. Lewis, a Georgia Democrat who led the Selma march and suffered a savage beating in it, spoke Wednesday with an edge of wonderment.

"To me, it is unbelievable, extraordinary to see the distance we have come," he said. "If someone had told me 23 years ago when we walked across that bridge — I couldn't register and vote in Alabama; my mother and father couldn't vote in 1965 — if someone had told me I would have the opportunity to vote for a black man for president, I would have said, 'You're out of your mind.'"

"It was not a victory just for Jesse," he added. "It was the victory of a cause and a movement."

Of overall votes cast in Democratic contests Tuesday, according to a tally by The Associated Press, Mr. Jackson won 27 percent, one percentage point more than Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts and Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee.

Mr. Jackson won five states — Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Virginia — and finished second in most of the others. According to the AP, he picked up 369 delegates, slightly behind Mr. Dukakis with 385 and ahead of Mr. Gore with 324.

Mr. Jackson noted that he would have been well ahead in the delegate count had it not been for the delegates his opponents won in sweeping their home states.

But however justified Mr. Jackson's exuberance, some of his strategists found a discouraging element in the vote totals.

Mr. Jackson has sought to broaden his base of support beyond blacks to include poor whites, Hispanic Americans and others in what he calls a "rainbow coalition."

Yet his votes Tuesday came almost entirely from blacks, more of whom voted in the contests than were registered to vote before enactment of the Voting Rights Act.

The New York Times-CBS News Poll of voters after they cast their ballots found that 91 percent of black voters in the 14 Southern and border states voted for Mr. Jackson, as opposed to only 7 percent of whites and 21 percent of Hispanic voters.

As the focus of the campaign shifts to the North and the West, where the proportion of Democrats who are black is much smaller than it is in the South, Mr. Jackson will be unable to compete successfully unless he can win a good deal more support among whites.

Mr. Jackson said he was encouraged by the fact that whites have been turning out in increasing numbers at his rallies and by the larger percentage of the white vote that he won in earlier contests in Northern states.

Indeed, he captured 17 percent of the white vote in Massachusetts and a similar proportion in Rhode Island.

"One thing for certain," he said, "I got more nonblack votes than my opponents all together got nonwhite ones."

A large percentage of Democrats, 29 percent in a Times-CBS News Poll last month, have said they would not vote for Mr. Jackson in any circumstance. Corresponding figures for Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Gore were 7 percent and 13 percent.

Contra Leaders, in Reverse, Accept Managua Proposals for Peace Talks

By George Volsky
New York Times Service

MIAMI — Nicaraguan rebel leaders, in a reversal of their position, announced their willingness Thursday to negotiate with the Sandinista government under the conditions proposed last week by President Daniel Ortega Saavedra of Nicaragua.

Adolfo Calero, a leader of the U.S.-supported rebels, known as contras, said he would head a delegation that could begin to talk with the Sandinistas between March 16 and 18 in Sapoa, a southern border village in Nicaragua.

"We are definitely interested in pursuing the conciliation talks," said Mr. Calero at a news conference at the Miami headquarters of the Nicaraguan Resistance, an alliance of rebel groups.

"We accept the open agenda proposal made by President Ortega and his proposal that Cardinal Obando and secretary-general of the Organization of American States, Joao Soares, act as observers," he added.

He said an "open agenda" meant that each side would be able to present any subject for discussion. "We are not giving up anything," he added. "We expect to discuss all the issues."

Mr. Calero said the Sandinistas, who earlier had said they no longer needed the mediation of the Roman Catholic primate of Nicaragua, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, announced that they were ready for direct negotiations with the contras.

The Sandinistas also said they were upgrading their delegation, which, headed by Defense Minister Humberto Ortega-Saavedra, could meet in Sapoa on March 9, making it the first such meeting on Nicaraguan territory.

On Monday, the contras replied that they wanted the cardinal to continue as mediator. While accepting the site of the meeting, they said they would not go to Sapoa until a preparatory meeting was held in Costa Rica.

They also demanded that an agenda, first proposed by Cardinal Obando y Bando, be the base for the Sapoa talks. This agenda called on the Sandinistas to make internal political changes, which they repeatedly said they would not discuss with the contras.

The rebels said Monday that the government had failed to respond to these demands.

Mr. Calero, who referred to Mr. Ortega as "President Ortega" apparently for the first time, was unusually conciliatory in his remarks

Thursday, as were two other contra leaders at the news conference, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro and Aristides Sanchez.

The other top alliance leaders, Alfredo Cesar and Azucena Ferrer, reportedly were out of the country.

Mr. Calero said that his group's willingness to go to Sapoa was communicated to the Managua government, which he said had not yet replied.

The refusal Monday by the contras to attend the Sapoa meeting has been considered a major blunder by several prominent Nicaraguan exiles in Miami.

"They don't seem to realize that by refusing to talk they foster the view, which unfortunately many Americans have, that our leadership is a bellicose bunch that doesn't want to negotiate," said a Nicaraguan who asked not to be identified.

Mr. Calero said that he proposed to the Sandinistas that representatives of internal opposition groups be allowed to observe the Sapoa meeting. He stressed that this was not a precondition to his group's participation in the negotiations.

Asked whether the refusal of Congress to fund the contras would weaken the rebels and their negotiating position, Mr. Sanchez said that while contra morale had not been affected "in the long run the lack of resources could be fatal."

Mr. Calero added: "The action by Congress to deny us aid left us disappointed, frustrated and aghast."

Package Explodes in Bilbao
BILBAO, Spain — A policeman was slightly injured when a package he was to investigate blew up late Wednesday night in the Basque town of Bilbao, a regional government spokesman said.

Advertisement for Aldebert watches. Features a Baume & Mercier watch with a metal link bracelet. Text includes: "Aldebert", "BAUME & MERCIER GENEVE", "THE NEW Riviera", "18K gold and stainless steel editions for men and women. Water-resistant to 99 feet.", "A Paris: 16, place Vendôme - 1, bd de la Madeleine", "A Cannes: 19, La Croisette".

Japanese Are Relieved By Gephardt's Setback

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Japanese opinion leaders expressed relief Thursday at the poor showing of Representative Richard A. Gephardt in the "Super Tuesday" presidential primaries.

However, they said they expect trade issues to remain at the forefront of the U.S. campaign even if Mr. Gephardt, a Missouri Democrat, does not.

Japanese officials, business executives and editorial writers have taken almost a personal interest in the fortunes of Mr. Gephardt since he staked out his campaign position as chief adversary of what he called unfair trading practices in Japan and South Korea.

The Gephardt coverage has been unusual even for Japan, which follows the U.S. presidential campaign almost as closely as domestic politics. After Mr. Gephardt's fourth-place showing Tuesday, most Japanese dailies reported the triumph of Vice President George Bush and then headlined the most relevant news.

"Mr. Gephardt Loses: A Brake on Protectionism," said Mainichi Shimbun, "U.S. Southern States Reject Extreme Protectionism," reported the business newspaper Nihon Keizai Shimbun; "Gephardt Runs Out of Steam," Yomiuri Shimbun announced.

But the newspapers, and a number of officials, warned their countrymen not to rejoice too much at Mr. Gephardt's setback. And they also took other candidates to task for not spelling out policies that would arrest the decline in U.S. national power.

"Basically, we are a little bit relieved, of course," said a government official concerned with U.S.-Japanese relations. "But in a sense the damage has already been done. Gephardt made trade an issue in the presidential election, and that will remain."

Mr. Gephardt rose to prominence in Japan with his proposed amendment to legislation now pending in Congress, which prohibited the export of high-technology goods to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Dole's Day After: "Nothing's Easy In Life for Me" — OAK BROOK, ILLINOIS — Shortly after 8 A.M. Wednesday, Senator Bob Dole sipped coffee at a counter in Page's Restaurant near the train station here.

Asked how he felt the morning after his overwhelming defeat by Vice President George Bush across the South, Mr. Dole replied quietly, "I've felt better." And then the 64-year-old Kansas added, "Nothing's easy in life for me."

Later, in Chicago, Mr. Dole stood outside Northwestern Memorial Hospital's Wesley Memorial Pavilion, where he had been treated for World War II injuries that crippled his right arm. "I had a lot of problems," he said. "I overcame those problems. I'm an optimist, and I'm a strong person."

Addressing an enthusiastic crowd of students at Northwestern Law School, Mr. Dole again challenged Mr. Bush to a debate.

"Here's a chance, George, to finish me off, right here in Illinois," Mr. Dole said. "I don't think we should hide, either one of us, from the taxpayers of Illinois."

Advertisement for IAPA (International Airline Passengers Association). Text: "IAPA", "This card can cut your hotel and car rental bills by up to 40%".

Advertisement for IAPA membership. Text: "The International Airline Passengers Association has been working for over 25 years to help the frequent traveler in every way possible. If you travel frequently, the IAPA card will really save you money.", "Big Savings on Hotels and Car Rental", "At over 4,000 hotels worldwide, you will enjoy substantial savings of up to 40%, including such famous names as Sheraton, Westin, InterContinental and selected Hilton Hotels, Corporation and Hyatt.", "Save, too, up to 20% on car rental from leading names including Hertz, Avis, National/Europcar/Tilden and Thrifty.", "And IAPA Membership will give you much more.", "Global BAG-GUARD® baggage protection and retrieval. This popular and successful service is now part of our new comprehensive protection plan, TRAVEL GUARD, featuring 'credit card protection', 'emergency cash service', 'airline ticket protection and replacement', 'key recovery service'.", "High value, low cost worldwide Travel Accident Insurance — up to \$1,500,000 protection.", "Free subscription to member only FIRST CLASS® and LINKLINE® magazines.", "Access to Airport Lounges and Business Centres worldwide.", "Power and prestige of belonging to the world's premier frequent travellers' club — your voice and opinions will count.", "IAPA INTERNATIONAL AIRLINE PASSENGERS ASSOCIATION", "The world's oldest, largest and most influential travellers' association.", "Send to: IAPA, PO Box 113, London SW1V 1ER, England or IAPA, PO Box 680074, Dallas, TX 75268-0074, USA or IAPA, G.P.O. Box 9200, Hong Kong.", "Yes, please rush me full details of IAPA membership. (HS82A)", "Name (Mr/Mrs/Ms) _____ (Please underline last name)", "Address _____", "Country _____ Post/Zip Code _____".

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Three Democrats Win

For the Democrats, Super Tuesday produced not one but three winners. Jesse Jackson, Michael Dukakis and Albert Gore all came out well ahead, while Richard Gephardt joins Paul Simon as a victim of the early winnowing.

Mr. Jackson won impressive numbers of votes. He ended up with the support of almost all blacks and of a significant number of whites as well.

Mr. Dukakis won a statistical victory by winning the most delegates, and from states most widely dispersed around the country; he won not only in New England and Maryland and Washington state but also in Florida and Texas. His detractors say he owes his victories to voters who are not quite sentimentally Southern in the traditional sense — south Texas Hispanics, south Florida condominium dwellers. There is something to that. But Texas and Florida are two of the nation's four largest states, and victories there cannot be dismissed as negligible.

A week ago Mr. Gore was generally written off as a candidate who could not find his pitch. But Tuesday night's results showed that he had been heard and accepted by large numbers of white Southern voters, who gave him victories in five states, second-place finishes behind Mr. Jackson in five others, a second behind Mr. Dukakis

in Texas and the largest number of actual votes of any Democrat. He is dismissed by some as a regional candidate, but he could well be something more. The youngest candidate, in his first term in the Senate, he showed the steady demeanor and sense of command over himself, his opponents and the facts that made him seem to many voters plausibly presidential.

The next test for the Democrats comes in Illinois. Mr. Simon, who skipped Super Tuesday, claims that he is still a serious candidate in his home state, although he is buying no television time.

Mr. Gephardt, after his weak fourth-place showing on Super Tuesday, is skipping Illinois, but he maintains that he will be a serious candidate in the Michigan caucuses on March 26. His candidacy may well be in terminal vogue.

Mr. Jackson has a large base in Illinois, which might be enough to win the primary. Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Gore have shown that they can win votes from people who know little about them days or weeks before. The state that has as good a claim as any to being central and representative will not be decisive to the Democrats, but at least so far as Gore vs. Dukakis is concerned it could have an enormous impact.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

It Took Lots of Money

Super Tuesday turned out to be a shock. Except for Albert Gore gaining at Richard Gephardt's expense, it turned out the way people expected. George Bush walloped Bob Dole, Michael Dukakis led in the non-traditional South, Jesse Jackson did very well among blacks. So why is it shocking?

Because it brought us face to face with the beast: a sudden quantum jump in the need for money. No disrespect for the candidates' other qualities, but please notice that those who had lots of money to spend, like Mr. Bush, Mr. Gore and Mr. Dukakis, won on Tuesday; those who didn't, like Mr. Dole and Mr. Gephardt, lost.

Well, that's right, but where's the shock? Everyone has known all along that money is the mother's milk of politics.

You are missing the point. The shock comes from the abrupt change of scale, the need for millions of dollars at once. For two months, the campaign embodied the romance of democracy. Real candidates met skeptical people in clapboard cottages and snowy farms. Retail politics. Oh sure, we knew that by the fall the campaigns would become costly, impersonal, wholesale. But during the early weeks, romance ruled.

Don't get carried away. The romance has never lasted through the primary season. By the time the candidates moved on to Florida or Ohio or California, they always had to campaign wholesale, with expensive television.

But they did it week by week. The campaign screened out candidates gradually. Voters had time to learn about the candidates, and candidates had time to raise money, one race at a time. Now come Super Tuesday. Instead of hitting six towns a day by bus, candidates had to tour six states a day by jet. Instead of bringing maple bars to kaffeeklatsches, they had to spend millions on television. How else can you try to cover 20 states in 21 days? The New York Times had a piece of the other day about TV markets. Do you know how many there are

in the Super Tuesday states? More than 150!

You're still being romantic. We have finished this year's Norman Rockwell stage. It's time to get serious and narrow the field.

Says who? Voters in the Super Tuesday states got shortchanged. They didn't hear much of what the candidates have to say. They got 30-second TV spots, at best. Not many candidates could afford to air even those in many places. You probably saw that Mr. Gore spent \$3 million on TV ads, Mr. Dukakis \$2 million and Mr. Gephardt \$1 million. The dollar difference shows in the vote totals. There is a lot to disagree with in Mr. Gephardt's message — but many voters never got the chance to agree or disagree with the message. They never heard it. Same with Mr. Dole. Mr. Bush had the money to blanket the territory. Mr. Dole didn't even pick his shots very well.

So what would you do about it? The campaign finance law already covers presidential primaries, with federal matching money for candidates and spending limits by state.

The funding system was designed for the week-by-week system. When you impose something as big as Super Tuesday, you throw the funding out of whack. It is probably destructive for candidates suddenly to need so much money, all at once, and so early in the campaign.

But what's your answer? You can't keep states from holding primaries on the same day.

No, but if they insist on a near-national primary, Congress could at least revise the campaign finance law. Candidates then ought to qualify for federal matching money before Jan. 1, the obsolete \$1,000 limit on individual contributions ought to be raised. The alternative is for the Republican and Democratic parties to lean on the states to space out the races. That would space out candidates more time to make their cases and the public more chance to hear them.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Deal for the Dealers

Fair rules in world trade are highly desirable, but they are not always as easy to legislate as they look. In writing its version of the trade bill now in conference, the House voted for a rule of reciprocity in one apparently minor financial provision involving primary dealers. Those are the brokerage firms with which the Federal Reserve system does business as it buys and sells, in massive volumes, U.S. government securities. Of the 42 dealers, 10 are foreign owned and four of these are Japanese. The House bill would give foreign firms the privilege of being primary dealers only if their home countries give reciprocal treatment to American firms.

The administration believes that the consequences would be far from minor — for reasons that remind you of the changing U.S. position in the world. The Japanese financial system differs significantly from the American, and reciprocal treatment is not really possible. It is more than a quarrel over technicalities, because the Japanese dealers in New York are a major conduit of Japanese funds to buy Treasury securities.

To hold the dollar and the American economy stable, including inflation and unemployment rates, will require an inflow this year of about \$150 billion. The largest single source will be Japan. Anything that threatens the campaign of the dealers who are the middlemen between Japanese investors and U.S. markets promises to diminish that flow.

This provision is certainly related to trade, for that \$150 billion is necessary to finance the trade deficit. At present it is very uncertain that the rest of the world will in fact provide that much money in the best of circumstances. The authors of the trade bill want to see the deficit come down, but it needs to come down a long way before Congress can afford to tinker with the mechanisms that affect its financing.

The Senate bill has a similar provision that, instead of reciprocity, calls for what is known as national treatment; in return for privileges in America, other countries would treat American firms as they treat their own. That would be workable in practice, and less of a menace to the stream of foreign investment on which the United States is now, unfortunately, desperately dependent.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Comment

Britain, Tibet, Hong Kong

The causes of Tibet and Hong Kong converge in the extent to which Britain appears prepared to make concessions to Beijing. While in Britain, the Chinese foreign minister will have every opportunity to put his government's view, in private and in public. Next month, when the Dalai Lama — the religious leader of the Tibetans who fled the country in 1959 — visits Britain, he will have none of these opportunities. He has been expressly forbidden from making "political statements." This condition for his visit, which has already been con-

demned as a violation of the International Covenant on Human Rights, appears designed to save China embarrassment.

The inference can be drawn that the Foreign Office has sacrificed the principle of free speech for the sake of tranquil relations with China — possibly to safeguard future trade; probably to prevent new difficulties over Hong Kong. The wisdom of such a move is highly questionable. It suggests that Britain is prepared to placate China even at the cost of cherished democratic principles. The time may come, after 1997, when there is no choice. But that is nine years hence.

— The Times (London).

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OPINION

Terrorists Don't Change Israel's Interest

BOSTON — The Palestinian terrorist attack on an Israeli bus deepens one's sense of foreboding for the Middle East. How can we hope for a negotiated way out of the conflict when the Palestine Liberation Organization uses the tactic of murderous assault on civilians?

"It does not stop the need for a settlement with the Palestinians. We don't have an alternative." That was the answer when I put the question to Yehoshafat Harikabi, an Israeli known for his hard-headed view of the realities facing the Jewish state.

"The choice we face is not between good and bad," he said. "Every child can make that decision. It is between bad and worse. Israel cannot dominate the Palestinians. We must recognize their right to political expression in their own entity, which means a state in the West Bank and Gaza."

A retired general who once headed Israel's military intelligence, Professor Harikabi now teaches strategy at the Hebrew University. He wrote for years about the Arabs' hatred for Israel. But he came to believe that some had accepted the necessity to accommodate — and that Israel must seek accommodation with the Palestinians.

Mr. Harikabi spelled out his views in a lecture in Tel Aviv last month, published by the Jerusalem Post. His stark conclusion was: "Reality will force Israel to withdraw from the [occupied] territories and to negotiate with the P.L.O." His reason was that the alternative of holding onto the territories was more dangerous.

"With difficulty," he said, "a state can defend poor borders, of the kind we will have after withdrawing from the West Bank and Gaza, but it cannot defend itself if half its population is loyal to the enemy . . ."

"Postponement of an accommodation will not result in a more comfortable Arab position; on the contrary, it will force them to return to their old position of demanding our extermination — reinforced by the knowledge that the moderation of their stand was for naught . . ."

"Moderation will not come from the Arab side unless it is certain to be rewarded, as Sadat was certain. The Hussein-Arafat proposal of 1985, based on the principle of a willingness to make peace in return for a withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967, met total rejection from the Israeli side . . ."

"We will have to negotiate with the Palestinians, the majority of whom, in any referendum, would vote for the PLO as their representative organization; it is ugly in both theory and practice. But we negotiate not because we have awarded our adversary a certificate of good behavior — but because he is an adversary . . ."

"In the past the Palestinians claimed that only they and not the Jews deserved a state. Meaning, some of their leaders have moved away from that position. We can't expect them to agree that only the Jews should have a state."

Those few excerpts cannot really convey the force of Mr. Harikabi's words. In person he radiates the energy of commitment. Even in print one senses the man who has devoted his life to the defense of his country and now sees it endangered by the folly of trying to rule over lands inhabited by an antagonistic people.

The terrorist attack has not changed his analysis — or his hope. So I found when I called him in Jerusalem. "I still believe a settlement is possible," he said. "That is because I think both parties will see the calamities that face them otherwise. I don't expect the Palestinians to be nice or the Jews to be nice, but to recognize their interests."

He spoke warmly of Secretary of State George

Shultz's initiative — the proposal for early negotiations on transitional arrangements for the West Bank and Gaza, then an international conference. He said an active U.S. role was essential: "I don't want pressure. I want frankness."

"A deep change" is under way in Israel, he said. "People are starting to understand that we cannot keep the West Bank. There is great bewilderment. Probably people are awakening and realizing that what they thought is not true."

The road of negotiation will not be an easy one. There is no easy way for Israel. Mr. Harikabi's point is one of realism, of choices. Whatever the risks of negotiating an exchange of territory for peace, they are less than the mortal danger of saying no to negotiation and trying to rule the West Bank and Gaza forever.

The New York Times.



Americans Are Making A Left Turn

By William Safire

NEW YORK — With no dominant or polarizing personality on the political scene — no Reagan or Eisenhower, no Nixon or Kennedy — we should not be asking ourselves "Who is winning?" so much. "What is winning?" To help us see what direction America is taking, let us use the prism of the losers.

Paul Simon is a name on nobody's lips. An unashed liberal — "I'm a neo-anything" — he allowed his moribund candidacy to twist in the wind so as to enable his Illinois friends to win delegate seats next week. That is the human element at work; they want to go to the convention in July.

That human element is what stiffened his bow-tied bid: White Democrats, liberals, mindful of how their vote enabled Jimmy Carter to get through in the 1976 primaries, united behind Michael Dukakis this time. Simon? Because the Massachusetts governor seemed better to embody managerial liberalism, offering a path to today's goal of efficient compassion. The fund raising in places like ZIP code 10021 (Manhattan's East Side), looking to put a man in ZIP code 20500 (the White House), simply preferred the smooth, adaptable Dukakis to the spiky, authentic Simon.

Gary Hart, who understands that the people have decided he will not be president, re-entered the race to register respect, a far from quixotic quest, in the crucible of a dozen debates, the prophet of reform opposed himself with dignity and performed a powerful teaching function. With no organized labor bloc to lose, he was able to counter the rightward economic nationalism of Richard Gephardt. He seemed to sharpen the world view of Mr. Dukakis and may have moderated the foreign policy of Jesse Jackson.

Nowhere was the basic Hart program message better absorbed than in the candidacy of Albert Gore. The 38-year-old Tennessee had the wit to shift his basic theme from a species hawkishness to adopt Mr. Hart's call for generational change, "fundamental reform." That old wine in a new bottle, more than his border-state background, undergirded his Super Tuesday success and opened the possibility of a Dukakis-Gore ticket — an amalgam, perhaps even a synthesis of the Mondale-Hart appeal.

Thus the Democratic regional primary losers (Simon, Hart, Gephardt) demonstrate what is winning. The emergence of the electable liberal in Mr. Dukakis, supported by the anti-corporation, tax-rich, save-the-Third World leftist rhetoric of Mr. Jackson (newly buttressed by the formist appeal presented by the quick-learning Mr. Gore), gives impetus to the Democratic message of hardheaded softheartedness.

The biggest Republican loser was Jack Kemp. "Movements" conservatives — the true-believing Reaganites — were ideologically impoverished. (Pat Robertson's defeats are irrelevant; his is a pickup ideology.) Mr. Kemp insists that the smug Bush victories reflect the vice president's close identification with Ronald Reagan's policies, and do not herald a shift toward moderation and centism. Characteristically, the Buffalo Representative is too much the optimist.

The center of gravity of the Republican Party has moved inexorably to the left. George Bush is pretending it is not a part of that by sounding the tocsin against tax increases, even adopting the Kemp proposal to cut capital gains. Mr. Dole, who thinks as if import fee makes good sense in reducing the deficit, is appealing to the hard-line right by adopting the Kemp position against the START treaty.

Mr. Bush, the grimly cheerful moderate who wants to be the peace and education president, acts the gloomy pragmatist who wants to balance the budget before the roof falls in, and the right-wing, standing on the shoulders of the Russians. They are both half-right-wing; together they do not add up to one whole right-winger because they are also half-moderate.

Only Mr. Kemp embodied pristine hard-linehood, inveighing against the tax-and-spend types on economic policy and the accommodationists on foreign policy. His time will come. I am puzzling out why he did not get off the ground with Republicans this year, and will pass the region in a dramatic fashion. Issues rather than race governed the vote. Both blacks and whites should be proud of the New South they are shaping.

The writer is director of the Center for the Study of Southern Culture, at the University of Mississippi. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

The Resilient Gorbachev Starts His Fourth Year

NEW YORK — There were 00 parades, special medals or commemorative ceremonies expected today in Moscow for Mikhail Gorbachev's third anniversary as general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party. His efforts to restructure the country economically, known as perestroika, and to bring fresh thinking to foreign and military affairs have created a powerful, if unorthodox, force. Given the nature of his ambitions and the strength of his opposition, he can hardly afford to stand still and celebrate the past.

Despite continuing unrest in the Soviet bureaucracy and in the provinces, and despite the stubborn reluctance of the Soviet economy to produce benefits for consumers, Mr. Gorbachev has demonstrated a surprising resilience. The success of his bold reforms is by no means assured, but there is no longer any doubt that he has become the world's most dynamic leader.

That the United States' principal adversary should have such a leader is clearly a challenge for Washington. It is even more so in light of the serious economic problems America faces and the declining ability of both the great powers to shape and influence events. Under Mr. Gorbachev, the Soviet Union may for the first time become as strong a diplomatic competitor to America as it is a military one.

Mr. Gorbachev's success to date is based in large measure on his leadership style. Some would argue, broadly, that he is doing for the Soviet Union what Franklin Roosevelt did for America with the New Deal. That remains to be seen. What is clear is that in 1985 the Soviet people had been traumatized by three crises: his perestroika, with its emphasis on quality over quantity in manufacturing and its tolerance of temporary unemployment, earned him the support of the intelligentsia and the enmity of bureaucrats and many consumers. In short, he made himself vulnerable.

Recent ethnic disturbances in Azerbaijan, Armenia and the Baltic republics, while not uncommon occurrences in the 70-year history of the Soviet state, have further underscored that vulnerability. How far can Mr. Gorbachev's policy of glasnost go without unleashing nationalistic forces that are impossible to control without large-scale bloodshed? And what will the Soviet leader do if major instability in a Warsaw Pact country should seem to call for military intervention?

For all the change of the last three years, the biggest changes and issues surely lie ahead. Nonetheless, the tough Soviet leader has been pushing ahead without any signs of hesitation, thus earning the begrudging admiration of people like Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

Mr. Gorbachev's popularity in the West is in part attributable to a genuine hope that the Soviet Union will become a more humane, responsible and integrated member of the international community. While the West should not indulge in inflated expectations of what Mr. Gorbachev could accomplish, neither should it underestimate what he has already done. Nor should it underestimate the potential value of a leader who has a sense of where he wants to take his country.

In any society, leadership requires both vision and determination to say and do what is necessary, however unpopular. At a time when Americans are themselves trying to select the man who will best be able to lead their country, Mr. Gorbachev stands as a reminder of the essence of leadership.

The writer is president of the Institute for East-West Security Studies, a public-policy research organization in New York. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

Jackson's Southern Score Is a Victory Over Racism

By William Ferris

JACKSON, Mississippi — In his novel "Black Boy," Richard Wright dramatically captured black alienation from the American South. Born in Mississippi, Mr. Wright fled the South to launch his career as a writer. His flight was a tale familiar to thousands of black people who left a region known for slavery and Jim Crow to seek better jobs and living conditions in the North.

The novelist chronicled this experience in his fiction, showing the grim world that black people faced in the South. Like many other Southern black artists, he felt he could not live and create in a society that denied his manhood. While his fellow Mississippian William Faulkner remained at home in Oxford, Mr. Wright found his home outside the region, first in Chicago and later in Paris.

In 1987 his daughter, Julia, flew from Paris to receive on behalf of her late father an award of distinction from the University of Mississippi. While in the state, she visited her father's birthplace in Natchez and met relatives who recalled her father and his life there as a child.

Miss Wright viewed her journey as a pilgrimage: "This trip to the university to accept my father's award and then on down to Natchez to find my tribe cannot leave me quite the same person ever again. Nearly 50 of our relatives welcomed me and wished me well in a small church not far from the cemetery where so many of us are buried. I thought how enriched I am for having found a way back to my father's home."

Her impressions reflect the dramatic changes in the region that so threatened her father. Jesse Jackson's success in Tuesday's primaries underscores the depth of change. His victory is a victory for the South over its history of racial division.

Like many other Southerners, Mr. Jackson was drawn by the winds of change into the 1960s civil rights movement. Inspired by Martin Luther King Jr., Mr. Jackson was an important voice in demonstrations protesting racial segregation in the South.

Both Mr. King and Mr. Jackson clearly understood that voter registration was the key to the political changes that they sought. Mr. Jackson has been enormously successful in expanding voter registration by blacks.

Yet while the black vote was essential to his success Tuesday, Mr. Jackson's greatest achievement was in securing the white vote that gave him an important margin of victory in many states. Southern whites who voted for Mr. Jackson broke with a century-old tradition.

He courted the white vote by forthrightly addressing issues that affect the region. His statements on education, energy, environment, the family farm, voting rights, peace and drugs strongly appeal to the younger generation of white Southerners.

"Economic violence" is a familiar problem to poor and working-class black and white Southerners, who heard Mr. Jackson's appeal and responded with votes. He carried 10 percent of the white vote and received a clear majority in Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Virginia and George Wallace's home state, Alabama.

His showing is part of the healing of wounds of racism and a divided house that the South has known so long. White and black Southerners brought dramatic fashion. Issues rather than race governed the vote. Both blacks and whites should be proud of the New South they are shaping.

The writer is director of the Center for the Study of Southern Culture, at the University of Mississippi. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Race Relations in America Have Far to Go

By Arun Gandhi

JACKSON, Mississippi — "Hate," my grandfather Mohandas Gandhi told me, "is a word you must try to omit from your vocabulary." This was in 1946 when I was 12 and had just returned from my first trip to India. It was much later that I understood the importance of this message.

For 30 years of my adult life, I have seen the world being consumed by anger and hatred. Everyone seems to hate each other because of color, religion or caste and, of course, because of political and ideological views.

If I was able to overcome my hate for the whites and blacks in South Africa, both of whom made me the butt of racial violence when I had barely entered my teens, it was because my grandfather and my parents taught me to forgive. "They must have some reason for behaving as they do," I was told. "Your attempt should be to try to find out what it is and help remedy it."

In India, I witnessed hate and violence on the basis of caste. With friends, I helped form an organization and brought about an amazing change in one village in southern Maharashtra through economic development and social understanding.

When the "untouchables" of the village wanted to avoid wrongs done to them, our chairman, Madhukar Dewal, persuaded them to forgive and forget. "Look to the future," he said. "Hate will only consume your energies and get you nowhere. Shame your oppressor by proving you are better human beings." Today, more than 60 villages in the area have adopted self-help as their economic program and become as self-sufficient as their own.

Encouraged by this experiment and with a renewed faith in the goodness of man, I decided to come to the United States and do research to compare discrimination in America with that in India and South Africa. I wanted to see if anyone else had achieved the same positive economic and social results. Five months later, I have still to come across any project in the United States that would be worth emulating.

Racial attitudes in America are hard. Legally, much has been achieved, but in actual social and human relations America still has a long way to go. What is amazing is that even the churches have not considered it their responsibility to defuse the tensions that consume whites and blacks. Recent incidents at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst illustrate the problem in many institutions: Blacks are tolerated because the law demands it but are not really understood or fully accepted.

Because of this paternalistic attitude, blacks relate with anger, talking society incoherently toward a racial explosion. The attitudes are the same in India and South Africa and everywhere else where man has not yet come to terms with his own species.

There is not a country in the world, however advanced, where human relations are exemplary. Is it not ironic

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: William Mourned

BERLIN — The body of the late Emperor William will remain in the death chamber until after the religious service today (March 10), which will be attended by all the princely personages now in Berlin.

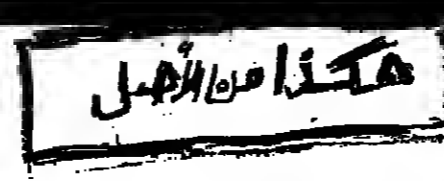
SAN REMO — The Emperor Frederick and the Empress Victoria started by special train this morning for Berlin. It was remarked, as their Majesties drove to the station, that the Emperor looked sallow and careworn. The civil and military authorities were present on the platform, and all the approaches to the station were densely crowded with spectators.

1913: Alarm in Germany

BERLIN — There is an undercurrent of fear in diplomatic circles with regard to what the effect will be of the spectacular military display and salute-rattling which bid fair to usher in the "Kaiser's Jubilee." I understand that the Emperor's speech at Breznen, in which he emphasized the need of patriotic self-sacrifice and military preparedness, prompted one diplomatist to remark that the god will be more than one nation, friendly to Germany, might be consumed in this "sacrifice festival," as it is termed in certain organs of the press.

1938: Clashes in Austria

VIENNA — Austrian Nazis and numbers of the pro-Schuschnigg Fatherland Front clashed tonight (March 10) in all parts of Austria while Vienna police swung black-jacks in an endeavor to create a semblance of order until Sunday (March 13), when the action will vote on the question of independence. More than 100 Nazis engaged in a free-for-all with members of the Fatherland Front before St. Stephen's Cathedral in Vienna. Five to six thousand Nazis shouted anti-Semitic slogans, marched through Paul Street in Vienna's Jewish district and beat up several Jewish boys.



OPINION

As Bush Wins Delegates, His Poll Figures Decline

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — George McGovern, like Barry Goldwater before him, may soon savor a victory especially sweet for being long delayed. The conservative era, such as it was, is coming to an emphatic close. Democrats are closer to consensus than is yet apparent, and complacent Republicans are as unconscious as oysters regarding the shakiness of their hold on the White House.

Bush looks like Mondale: invincible in March, unelectable in November.

16 years after the McGovernization of the Democratic Party, the presidency may be won by the severely liberal governor of the only state Mr. McGovern carried.

The Southern primary, intended to enhance conservative tendencies in the Democratic Party, has particularly rewarded the least conservative candidates. Mike Dukakis and Jesse Jackson. But before Republicans rejoice, they should remember that territory frequently ignored by them in the Reagan era: reality.

George Bush's Super Tuesday success coincided with the publication of poll data that should seem ominous to any Republican not utterly sedated by the Dubois that has come with Mr. Reagan's victories. Consider, for example, the Field poll in California, a state with 17 percent of the electoral votes needed to win in November, a state that has voted Republican in five consecutive elections and eight of the last nine.

In November, the Field results were: Bush 49, Dukakis 36, undecided 15. Last week's results were: Dukakis 52, Bush 43, undecided 5. Even Dick Gephardt has surged past Mr. Bush. November: Bush 49, Gephardt 33, undecided 18. Now: Gephardt 46, Bush 41, undecided 13.

If Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Gephardt are "edwards," what does that make Mr. Bush? A dwarf? The Field result is a 22-point turnaround, from 13 behind to nine ahead. And the undecided vote is interestingly small. Mr. Bush has been for years a nationally known commodity. Mr. Dukakis is still barely known nationally. Before the political season moves west, political news moving west dies in the Mojave Desert. Californians are not yet paying attention to Mr. Dukakis or any other new face. So the Field result reflects a substantial anybody-but-Bush sentiment.

Peter Hart's polling shows Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis neck-and-neck nationally. Lou Harris finds Mr. Bush tied with Mr. Gephardt and losing by three points

to Mr. Dukakis. A Scripps-Howard poll in the South shows Mr. Bush in a virtual tie with Mr. Dukakis. This poll, like the Field and Harris polls, shows Bob Dole stronger in a general election.

Mr. Dukakis has not yet quite won, but Mr. Gephardt is vulnerable to negative ads ridiculing his anti-establishment pose and his ideological somersaults, and he is strapped for cash to pay for responses. Albert Gore has done well, but with a strategy that depends on Mr. Dukakis stumbling. Now the marathon moves to expensive Northern primaries hospitable to the well-heeled Dukakis campaign.

Actually, Mr. Gore's success may benefit Mr. Dukakis and Democratic prospects by raising the intellectual content of the debate and drawing Mr. Dukakis rightward. Mr. Dukakis, who already is beating Mr. Bush, is becoming a better campaigner and acquiring stature as a victor.

Speaking of intellectual content, the unbearable lightness of Mr. Bush's campaign may be incurable. A Bush aide promises, "We're going to heavy-up the speeches" (aides come to talk like their bosses), and Lord knows there is room for weight. (Mr. Bush on arms control: "If a lick for peace!" On potential perils: "If this country ever loses its interest in... fishing, we've got real trouble.")

Turning to the future: "Boy, they were big on creationism, weren't they?" His helium-filled campaign has made possible by his proximity to Mr. Reagan and by the fact that so many early contests have been concentrated where Mr. Reagan is particularly popular.

Mr. Bush's November vulnerability is revealed in the simple arithmetic of political subtraction. Starting with blue-collar ethnics, take away all the groups that Mr. Reagan carried but Mr. Bush cannot.

Republican serenity is exceeded, and perhaps explained, by Republican forgetfulness. The last time a Republican non-incumbent ran (Mr. Reagan, 1980), he got just 50.7 percent of the vote. Would Mr. Bush running against Mr. Dukakis be stronger than Mr. Reagan running against a discredited Jimmy Carter?

In 1984, in the teeth of the Reagan typhoon, Democrats won 65 percent of all contested elections. Would Mr. Dukakis drive away, as Mr. Mondale did, millions who are disposed to vote Democratic? Would Mr. Bush, the Republicans' Walter Mondale (invincible in March, unelectable in November), overcome that disposition?

The clarification of the Democratic contest is coming just a tad too late for the good of Republicans. The strength of the strongest Democratic candidates is becoming apparent too late to raise in Republican minds the matter of Mr. Bush's electability. So we are going to test the proposition of the Democrat who said of his party, "If we can't beat Bush, we should pick another country."

Washington Post Writers Group.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Examine All the Causes

I read the opinion column by Robert J. Samuelson entitled "Reaganomics Ends Up More a Slogan Than a Policy" (Feb. 27) with some sympathy but considerable skepticism. While I have my own criticisms of Reagan administration policy, I have great difficulty in following an argument that places the entire burden of budget deficits and trade imbalances on applications of any economic theory within the domestic economy. Such thinking is vintage 19th century.

If we talk about inflation or trade deficits, it would seem necessary also to talk about the international oil production and market systems. Their effects on the U.S. domestic economy have not been inconsequential. One must also talk about the Japanese and their economic capabilities and subsequent effects on U.S. international competitiveness. And one must discuss the American work ethic and U.S. capability to compete in rapidly changing international conditions, not just against the Japanese but also the Taiwanese, Singaporeans, Malaysians, and many other nations in other areas of the world.

President Ronald Reagan has done little to improve the U.S. competitive position, but surely he is not entirely to blame for American culture and history, or for the rapidly evolving international economic environment. In determining what has gone wrong, we must look at all the possible 20th-century causes.

LLEWELLYN HOWELL, Kuala Lumpur.

Redwoods Squandered

The report by Robert Lindsey concerning the savage felling of redwood trees, some 1,000 years old ("Takeover Topples Redwood Forest," Business Finance, March 3), aroused my indignation. This rape of nature, perpetrated by a powerful money-making group to repay a debt, is an inadmissible and scandalous intervention with adverse consequences for nature and humanity. It should have made the front page. I also should have made the front page. This \$795 million debt is not being paid by Charles E. Hurwitz's Maxxam Group but by our children and many future generations.

The Community and Israel

In light of events in the occupied territories, public attention in the European Community should focus on the desire of the Israeli government to enhance its trade relationship with the EC. Before further access to European markets can be considered, the shooting of children and the beating of women has to end.

HANS PETER HOPPE, Erkath, West Germany.

It Isn't a Committee

In the report "Issue of Conventional Forces Is a Priority at NATO Summit" (March 1), our conference was identified as the Committee on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the year of the Helsinki Final Act was given as 1973. The correct name is the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, held in conformity with the Helsinki Final Act of Aug. 1, 1975.

SOPHIE CZERNIN, Press Assistant, CSCE, Vienna.

Queen George, With Soda

Regarding "In Old Bottles, All-Too-New Cognac" (Business Finance, Feb. 27): Brandy fakers today are like top scientists compared with their 1930s Shanghai forbears, who did not have to bother with security seals, foil caps and transparent plastic wrappers to find takers for their wares. They thrived on daring alone, with stunts like whiskey carrying the brand name "Queen George."

A.O.H. NEILSON, Borgo Montenero, Italy.

ROBERT J. VELLVE, Paris.

GABRIELLA MELLEEN, Thonon-les-Bains, France.

Whose Fault Is It?

Regarding "Reagan's Fondness for Fantasy: A Matter" (March 4): If, as Anthony Lewis seems often to suggest, Ronald Reagan is an inept president, Mr. Lewis should direct his criticism either at the American electoral process or at the American electorate. We, via the system, elected Mr. Reagan, as we did all previous presidents.

ROBERT J. VELLVE, Paris.

Several years ago a David Langdon cartoon was published in an English magazine. It showed an American visitor getting into a cab at a London airport and saying to the driver "O.K., son, you got yourself a deal. You explain cricket to me and I'll explain the American presidential electoral system to you." For the benefit of your non-American readers, will you please explain the American presidential electoral system?

A.O.H. NEILSON, Borgo Montenero, Italy.

A Communications Paradox: Improvements Are Isolating

By Eric Burns

LOS ANGELES — Every improvement in the modern technology of communications has led to greater isolation among people. It is a remarkable paradox, as if all improvements in the technology of hygiene had led to greater illness, all improvements in the technology of transportation to greater distance. It began with Rural Free Delivery.

MEANWHILE

which brought the mail to the person. Before that, the person had to go to the mail, which was deposited at a central place. Usually the place was a general store; usually the person was a farmer, who would kill two birds with one stone, also shopping for supplies.

Three birds, in fact. He would socialize with other farmers and their families who were at the general store for the same reasons. This was one of the few chances such people had to pass time with their neighbors; their farms were many miles apart and they were too busy with chores to allow for casual dropping-in.

It was a lonely life, but the inefficiency of the postal system made it less so. With the efficiency of Rural Free Delivery came more time to sow and reap, milk and feed. Yet something else came as well: the death of the general store as a social institution. As the historian Daniel Boorstin writes, "From every farmer's doorstep there now ran a highway to the world. But at the price of dissolving the old face-to-face communities."

The paradox had begun. Radio continued it. Radio brought forms of entertainment and information that had never been available in the home. But it also brought the death of another social institution: the Chautauqua movement.

The Chautauqua movement encompassed a wide variety of live shows featuring lecturers, comedians, musicians, acrobats. For the most part, they played small towns, giving people there one of the few chances they had to assemble in "face-to-face communities."

But why should people go out to a concert when the concert would come into their homes? Why should musicians travel around the country when they could go to the radio studio and let the air waves do the walking?

The telephone was a novelty in the 1880s, a necessity half a century later. It created, in the words of a New York University professor, Neil Postman, "a strange world of acoustic space in which disembodied voices exchange information intimately and in specially developed personas." In other words, it got people deeper into the habit of communicating without being face to face.

The personal computer can do so many things that people used to do for themselves that people have begun to think of computers as selves. Consider this paragraph from a book called "The Media Lab," by Stewart Brand:

"The most surprising and consistent quality in electronic-mail communities is the human warmth they develop. They are a form of conversation. An author named Howard Rheingold was asked what he liked most about a regional computer teleconference system in San Francisco, and he explained the permanent temptation to log in: 'There's always another mind there. It's like having the corner bar, complete with old buddies and delightful newcomers and new tools waiting to take home and fresh graffiti and letters, except instead of putting on my coat, shutting down the computer, and walking down to the corner, I just invoke my telecom program and there they are. It's a place.'

Professor Postman, mentioned earlier, is the author of a brilliant book called "Amusing Ourselves to Death: Public Discourse in the Age of Show Business" (Viking). In it he postulates something that would have startled George Orwell. He says that Big Brother is here — it is 1988, after all — but he is not spying on people; they are reporting in to him. Big Brother is not an interloper in modern society; he is a guest.

In "Walden," Thoreau wrote, "Let Men have become the tools of their tools." The tool with which I am most familiar is television, a medium that has, for purposes of this argument, two salient characteristics: the size of its images and its location in the house.

Going to the movies is an event. One has to do some planning (perhaps arrange for a babysitter) and exert effort (drive a certain distance and search for a parking space) to make it happen.

Psychologically, the size of images on a movie screen creates distance between the moviegoer and the actors, making the latter almost Olympian. Whatever else one feels for the men and women on the screen, one does not feel familiarity.

People are, however, misled by TV images, by the fact that they are small and in living rooms. Viewers become perversely comfortable with these images, coming to think of them as friends.

The public's relationship with celebrities, as the film critic Richard Schickel has written, was once based on real distance. It is now based on imagined proximity. TV images are the friends of people's technologically imposed isolation.

Thus television has pushed people deeper into isolation at the same time it provides the images that delude viewers into believing they are gregarious. The absurdity of the situation is illustrated by a joke told by Mr. Boorstin: A woman has just become a mother, and a friend says, "My, that's a beautiful baby you have." The mother says: "Oh, that's nothing. You should see his picture."

Eric Burns is a free-lance writer and cultural commentator for Fox Television. He contributed this column to the Los Angeles Times.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

EC Reimposes Ban On Meat Hormones

European Community agricultural ministers reinstated this week a total ban on the use of growth hormones in meat production in all 12 member nations. The EC directive, which took effect Jan. 1, had been annulled on a technicality in a ruling Feb. 23 by the European Court of Justice. The court supported a legal motion by Britain that the EC had used the wrong procedures. The British had held that national sovereignty over questions of consumer protection was at stake. After the court ruling, the European Commission resubmitted its original proposals.

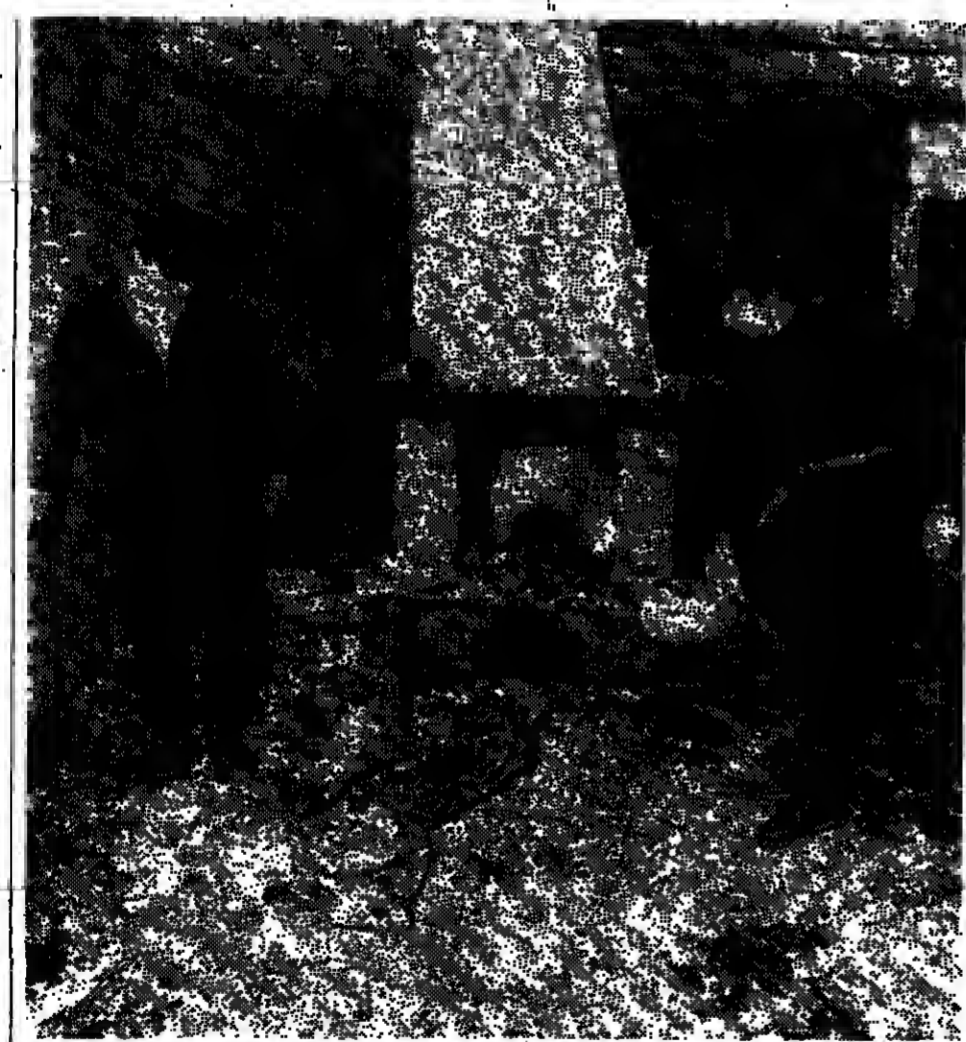
The hormone ban was approved in December 1985 and all member nations have since passed their own legislation to comply with the directive. The EC originally proposed to also ban imports of hormone-treated meat as of Jan. 1. But the start of the import ban was postponed until next January after the United States, contending the ban was an unfair trade practice, threatened to retaliate by raising tariffs on EC food imports.

Kidnapping Stymies Netherlands Police

Six months after Gerrit Jan Heijn, No. 2 executive for the retail chain Ahold NV, disappeared on his way to the dentist, the Dutch police say they are still baffled by the Netherlands' longest kidnap case. A spokesman said the police had given up hope of a solution soon and would drastically reduce the number of investigators on the case, which stood at 80 at the height of the investigation.

Mr. Heijn, 57, was kidnapped Sept. 9 near his home in Haarlem. His family negotiated with his captors, who sent the end of one of Mr. Heijn's fingers to prove they held him. They demanded a ransom of 25 million guilders (\$12.5 million at the time) in cash and diamonds. In November, the family delivered \$4 million, but a subsequent attempt to hand over a similar amount went wrong.

The kidnappers have not contacted the family since late December. Despite receiving 12,000 tips from the public about the abduction, the police have not found any trace of Mr. Heijn or his captors. The Justice Ministry has said Mr. Heijn is presumed dead.



CORSICA BOMBING — Firemen inspecting the debris of a house in Cervione, Corsica, on Thursday that was blown up by explosive charges. No one has claimed responsibility for the blast.

Money-motivated kidnappings were virtually unknown in the Netherlands until the early 1980s. The brewery executive Alfred Heineken was abducted in 1983 and rescued by the police after three weeks.

Around Europe

Soviet and British television audiences will communicate directly for the first time via satellite in a six-day series of programs. The one-hour panel-discussion programs, organized between Thames Television in Britain and the Gosteleradio state broadcasting company in the Soviet Union, will begin with a link March 13 between Moscow and London. The Soviet cities of Riga and Tallin and the British cities of Manchester, Nottingham, Glasgow and Belfast will participate. Topics will include disarmament, human rights, social issues and prospects for Soviet-British cooperation. Thames Television said.

Bulent Ecevit, the former Turkish prime minister, has resigned from the leadership of the Demo-

cratic Left Party. Mr. Ecevit, 63, who was prime minister three times from 1974 to 1979, became a national hero in 1974 when he ordered Turkey's invasion of northern Cyprus. He was restricted from politics after a military coup in 1980 and served six months in prison in 1981 for criticizing the military regime. The Democratic Left Party received 8.5 percent of the vote in the general elections in November, short of the 10 percent required for participation in the legislature. Mr. Ecevit said he would remain active in politics as a party member.

In an effort to discourage alcohol consumption, Sweden will launch a newspaper advertising campaign next week to explain the government policy of high taxes and strict control on alcoholic drinks, according to the Ministry for Social Affairs and Health. The campaign, aimed especially at young people, will underline the "social costs" of drinking. Drink-related crime and accidents and the care for

alcoholics cost the state 75 billion kronor (\$12.5 billion) last year, compared with earnings of 14 billion kronor from the sale of alcohol, according to a spokesman for the ministry. Alcohol is sold exclusively in state-monopoly stores.

The Soviet Union will soon create its first federal public opinion poll center to study "what people think of the on-going process" of democratization, according to the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta. The center is to be headed by Tatiana Zaslavskaya, a sociologist.

Two handcuffed prisoners made a dash for freedom this week from Luton Magistrates' Court in Britain, only to find themselves on different sides of a lamp post, the London Times reports. They collided, leaving one with chest injuries and the other with a dislocated wrist.

Sytske Looijen

Armani: A Reassuring End to Showings

By Bernadine Morris

New York Times Service

MILAN — Giorgio Armani provided a soothing, reassuring conclusion to the fall and winter fashion showings here. In two shows, each for 500 people on Wednesday and Thursday nights in the theater of his headquarters on the Via Borgonuovo, he showed short hemlines and gently shaped clothes. As a result he dispelled some of the confusion about the new fashion scene. His proportions worked.

For day he emphasized short jackets, many stopping at the waistline, and trousers that fit smoothly around the hips and had moderately full legs. Skirts were never tight. They fit easily, and hemlines stopped a few inches above the knees. He showed collared blouses and shirts in the same length. There were just two calf-length skirts. They looked fine but they did not interfere with the impact of the shorter hemlines.

Except for some elaborately beaded and embroidered evening clothes, his collection focused on calm colors like beige, taupe and gray.

Softness and simplification are two major elements in the continuing development of the Armani style. The day clothes look almost seamless as jackets dip into a gentle cowl at the neckline or close with a series of loops instead of buttons. Collars are often eliminated. The time, blouses are not too prominent. Instead, many jackets are shown over matching vests. Matching scarves are draped diagonally like bandoliers across the chest of some jackets. Big knitted cashmere scarves with pleated edges provide soft wrappings for some suits. As an alternative to pale tweeds and plaids, some suit jackets are in gentle flower patterns. Finely-pleated silk skirts accompany some wool jackets. Short leather jackets, including reptile pattern styles, are shown with shorts or trousers.

Classic belted long wool coats with quilted linings are often worn over pants, but the newest coats are

the same above-the-knee length as the skirts. In fuzzy fabrics like bouclé, they are cut with kimono sleeves and a lot of fullness and look a bit like Chinese robes.

China and India were the sources for some of the splendor of the evening clothes. They were in a totally different mood from the low-keyed stylishness of the daytime suits. Lace was entrusted with

MILAN FASHION

jewels and embroidery, large pink flowers were appliqued on skirts, bodices and entire dresses, and some bouffant overskirts were tied over thinly pleated pants. The evening clothes often were grand and impressive, but they did not have the universal appeal of the daytime styles.

In his day clothes, Armani is continually blurring the boundaries between tailoring and dressmaking. Even the more conventionally tailored suits have a subtle, airborne quality. This is due to the lightness of the fabrics as well as the cut. But there is a lot going on inside the clothes. Some fabrics are doubled to give them a smooth look. Others are lightly quilted or padded to give them body. But on the surface, everything looks clean and effortless. This is part of the readily accessible Armani charm.

"I would like to own at least 15 pieces," said Ali McGraw, who has been attending the collections as the guest of The Best, an international social and fashion magazine. "Everything is perfectly done."

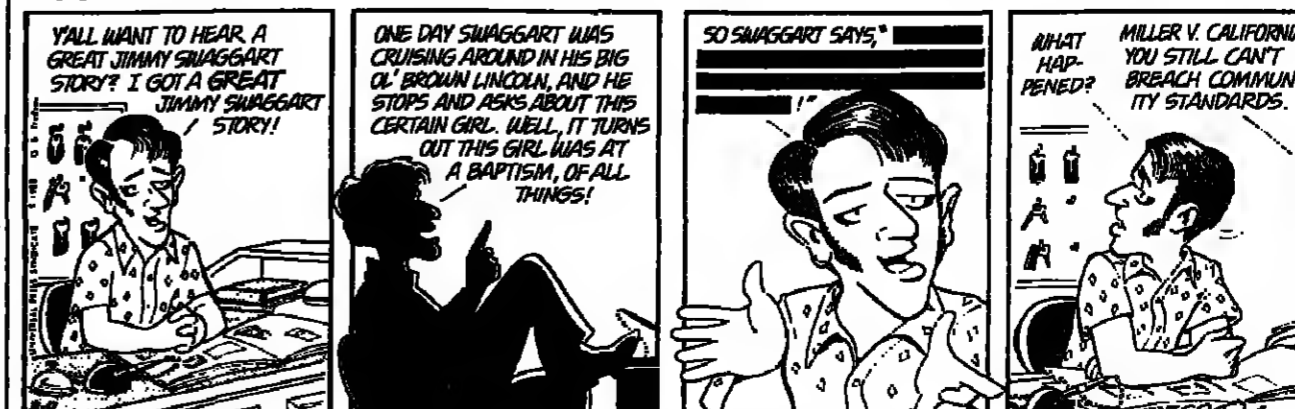
Retailers generally were impressed with the cohesion and strength of the Armani position on hemlines, though they did not necessarily feel it affected other clothes of the season. It simply provided a firm anchor in a period of fashion flux.

Dawn Mello, the president of Bergdorf Goodman, believes that lengths next season will vary with the clothes, the wearer and the occasion.



Soothing clothes by Armani: Short plaid coat in cocoa and cream.

DOONESBURY



TRAVEL

- A Garden in London
- Shopping in Barcelona
- Paris Restaurant

International Herald Tribune

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

Gospel Music on the Loire

There will be music from Washington gospel singers at the Royal Abbey of Fontevraud in the Loire Valley, as part of an Easter weekend program, April 1 to 4. Fontevraud is one of the biggest Christian monastic complexes in the world, and Plantagenet kings and queens of England — Eleanor of Aquitaine, Henry II and Richard I — are buried there. The Saturday night's vigil service and Sunday evening's concert will be led by singers from the Small Wood E. William Choir and the Emmanuel Chorale. On Sunday there will be a candlelit dinner in the dormitory of the abbey. Other events during the weekend will include visits to the châteaux of Plessis-Bourré, Brissac, Angers and Chenonceaux. The trip, organized by Horizons, 29 bis Rue des Francs Bourgeois, Paris 4, costs \$3,350 (about \$770), including hotel and transportation from Paris. There will be further such events during the spring and summer.

St. Patrick Celebrations

In honor of Dublin's 1,000th anniversary St. Patrick's Day, March 17, will be stretched this year into St. Patrick's Week, March 14 to 19. Celebrations will include historical pageants, a week of performances of Irish theater and music, and a huge folk festival, with musicians from throughout Ireland and Britain. The Millennium St. Patrick's Day Parade on the day itself will feature 10 floats designed to illustrate the theme "Dublin Throughout the Centuries."

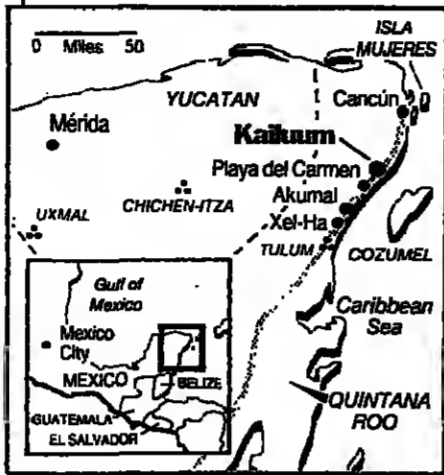
Australia's World Expo '88

About 44,000 people a day are expected to attend Australia's largest biennial event, World Expo '88, to be held in Brisbane April 30 to Oct. 30. The event is a mix of entertainment, cultural history and high tech, the theme of which is "Leisure in the Age of Technology." Pavilions representing about 40 countries and many private companies will occupy 98 acres just across the Brisbane river from the city center. With a population of one million, Brisbane is Australia's third largest city. A ticket for three (not necessarily consecutive) days costs \$35 and can be booked through travel agencies or by writing the World Expo '88 Ticket Center, General Post Office Box 50, Brisbane, Queensland 4001. In Europe, contact the Queensland Tourist and Travel Corporation in Munich, Postbox 330743-8000, Munich 33.

Netherlands 'Museumland'

The Netherlands is said to have the most varied concentration of museums in the world. There are more than 800, and this year, designated the year of the museum, special exhibitions are planned in 550 of them. The program, called "Museumland," was intended to attract attention to less well-known collections, but major museums may again steal the limelight. The Frans Hals Museum in Haarlem, celebrating its 75th year, is staging special showings of the Dutch master's work — still lifes from April 24 to the end of May and portraits of civic guards, May 11 to July 17. The Gemeentemuseum in The Hague is putting on the largest-ever exhibition of the work of Piet Mondrian, with more than 250 works by the artist and, concurrently, a show of 19th-century Dutch landscape paintings, drawings and watercolors of The Hague School. Both run until May 29. The history of the porcelain trade between the Netherlands and the Far East is presented at the Museum Het Prinsessehof in Leeuwarden, Friesland, through May. The 300th anniversary of the accession of Mary Stuart and the Dutch William of Orange to the English throne is commemorated at the former royal palace of Het Loo in Apeldoorn. Dutch Tourist Offices can supply a program for "Museumland 1988" as well as a yearly pass, which gives access to more than 350 museums.

The beach at Kailuam, not far from the high-rises of Cancun. Here, less is more: There are no telephones, no electricity, no organized activities.



On a Mexican Beach, Nothing to Do

by Elizabeth Benedict

CANCUN, Mexico — Thirty-five miles south of the high-rises of Cancun is a luxury resort made of canvas and sand. It is a full-service establishment — only your bed is in a tent and your tent, a stone's throw from the Caribbean, is in a secluded, sandy grove of tropical trees and shrubs. Operated by an American family, the resort offers maid service, real beds, excellent food and a full bar open all day, a resident masseuse and hot tub.

Many travel agents can help plan a trip to Cozumel (10 miles offshore from Kailuam), Isla Mujeres or Cancun, but if you ask about accommodations in the rest of the state of Quintana Roo, they might look at you as if you'd expressed interest in going to the moon. A travel agent in Mexico City told my husband and me that there were no other hotels in Quintana Roo. We scoured his reference books and found only the Akumal Caribe, 60 miles (96 kilometers) south of Cancun.

We flew to the Cancun International Airport where we rented a Volkswagen for \$50 a day including collision damage insurance; later we discovered we could have bargained with another agency for a \$25 rate. (Rates have since gone up significantly; a recent visitor reported renting a car at Cancun for \$90 a day.) Highway 307 is a nearly deserted, flat, two-lane road that is the

only north-south route in the eastern Yucatan Peninsula, and a driver needs to look out for the occasional large truck that will overtake a car very fast. The highway hugs the coast from Cancun to Tulum with, at some points, only a few hundred yards of low, dense shrubbery between the roadway and the white beach.

WEdecided to do some exploring on our way to Akumal, in case the travel agent was right and our destination turned out to be a ramshackle hut. We turned left at a sign for Capitán Lafitte's beachfront bungalows, 25 miles south of the airport.

The bungalows were booked for the rest of the week, but Lafitte's next-door neighbor, Kailuam (which had no sign along the highway), would have space — tent space, that is — in three days. My husband was ready to move in on the spot; I wasn't sure I wanted to spend five days in a tent. Once we checked in, I tumbled almost instantly to Kailuam's desert-island pleasures.

There are no telephones, no dress codes, no organized activities, no electricity and no children under 15. For a few minutes at sundown, a member of the staff carries a torch through the premises, lighting the wicks in tiny kerosene cups that illuminate the landscaped paths lined with conch shells, palm and almond trees and quarter-size holes in the sand that are home to land crabs.

Set back from the winding paths are 10-by-14-foot tents, 35 of them,

with mosquito netting over the door and flaps over the windows that provide plenty of ventilation and sunlight. Each is flanked by a pair of hammocks and sheltered from wind and sun by sturdy thatched roofs, or palapas, supported by four wood poles. The beds are comfortable mattresses on handmade wood platforms; four or five wooden vegetable crates serve as dressers. Maids brought clean towels, made the beds and swept the sand from the tents. Two meals a day are included in the rates, the equivalent of \$66 a night for two, \$45 for a single. When you make reservations, you are asked whether you want double or twin beds, and how many.

Though there's nothing you have to do at Kailuam, there's plenty to keep you busy. On the practically deserted beach, under an immense palapa, is the dining room. Available all day at the bar there, on the honor system, are bottled mineral water, beer and mixed drinks.

One can borrow a paperback book from the dining room library

and mosey down the beach another 40 feet to a circular palapa, the "hammock cathedral" where 14 or so hammocks fan out like streamers from a maypole. The view of the Caribbean is crystal clear, the same one you have from almost every seat in the dining room.

ANOTHER few hundred feet down the beach are Capitán Lafitte's bungalows, where snorkeling gear can be rented and arrangements made to scuba dive. Kailuam's guests are free to use Lafitte's swimming pool and dining facilities. Lafitte's guests can get vouchers to dine at Kailuam. Lafitte rents cars at rates cheaper than those quoted at the airport (currently about \$60 a day for a Volkswagen or a K-car including collision damage insurance and free mileage).

One of the region's extensive patch reefs provides calm waters for Kailuam's crescent-shaped beach, and a haven for parrotfish, French angelfish, blue angelfish, damselfish and an occasional sea

turtle (an endangered species in Mexico). South of Kailuam is a string of even calmer lagoons, some well-marked by highway signs (Nearby: Palmito, Chichén-Itzá, Xel-Há), others not.

Kailuam's atmosphere is eminently congenial without being intrusive. Aside from two meals a day served family style, there is no pressure to socialize or to include others in your own activities. At the same time, staff and guests are friendly and helpful, and people often do pair up for the six-hour round-trip drive to see the Mayan-Toltec ruins at Chichén-Itzá, or to visit local sights.

Meals are served at large and small tables. There is no assigned seating, and no need to dine in anything more than a bathing suit, though in winter months, nighttime temperatures can drop to the low 70s (the low 20s centigrade).

Breakfast is served from 7 A.M. until noon. You can repeat the meal as often as you want during these hours, choosing from the buffet of fresh fruit, pan dulce (past-

ries), coffee, hot chocolate and a different hot dish every morning.

Dinner is served at 7, by candlelight and moonlight, and outsiders are welcome (with reservations that, since there is no phone, must be made in person.) Some journey from Cancun to dine by the sea and sample the elaborate meals, cooked on kerosene stoves in a kitchen with a floor of sand. The resident Dutch chef, Pieter Abelskamp, was on vacation during our visit in late August — Kailuam was about to close, as it does every year, for the hurricane season of September and October — but his culinary skills were extolled by guests who were on their second, third, even sixth, visits to Kailuam. But the owners and staff improvised superbly.

Lobster is served every Friday night (for a small surcharge, depending on its cost that day). Every Saturday night the cooks prepare an exceptional regional specialty called pulito pobill: chicken wrapped

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Camping With Polar Bears

by Frank C. Taylor

CHURCHILL, Canada — You don't have to look far to see polar bears when you camp out with them on the shores of Hudson Bay near Churchill, Canada, in Manitoba province. Even at the cocktail hour, when you're having a snotch (Scotch poured over a cup of snow) and a smoked oyster, you're likely to hear and feel half a ton of bear slam against the school bus that serves the camp's meals and smack its black snout against a frosted windowpane inches from your face. It's Alfie, Maxwell, Metal Mama or one of their fellow bears telling you they're hungry, too.

In this part of the world *Ursus maritimus* (or *Thalassos maritimus*), as the polar bear is classified, lives most of the year on the ice covering Hudson Bay. From mid-November to early summer it kills and gorges itself on seals as they come up through breathing holes in the ice. By July the melting of the ice forces

camp. As many as a dozen bears surround the camp at a time. Among them are usually at least one mother teaching a cub or two to imitate her every move. If she digs in the snow for kelp, they dig; if she chases away male bears twice her size lest they eat her cubs, the little ones also run — sometimes slightly in front of their mothers — shaking off the males, which are up to eight times their size. Sometimes visitors will see the mother lying back on a snowbank nursing her offspring.

The males put on their own show by play fighting with one another for hours on end. The action starts when two males saunter up to each other, touch noses, then lock jaws for a minute. Formalities aside, they stand on their hind legs and throw punches at each other's chest. After a long sparring match, one bear will roll over on his back, legs straight up in the air and fend off the bear still afoot. The restraint of these animals, which can kill a seal with one whack of their mighty, clawed, foot-wide paws, justifies their nickname: gentle giants.

The action is enough to make photographers snap 25 rolls of film a day. (The sun is up, though often clouded over, for about eight hours daily.) They are the kind who use 600 millimeter lenses that look like small howitzers. Others with simpler cameras are just as happy snapping photos when they can get the line in the circle of their light meter. And some people just like to sit and watch the bears.

What unites the 16 to 19 people of various ages in each group at the camp is not photographic skills but love of wildlife and enjoyment of a rugged trip to get to it. They thrive on the knowledge that they are among the few who have ever shared this experience.

Many exotic trips demand that one possess extraordinary physical skills. This one only requires that one's back and bones can take being jostled in a tundra buggy, a vehicle that rides high above balloon tires. It takes visitors from Churchill to the camp, a trip of about two hours, and also makes forays around the camp. The visitor must also be able to control his killer instinct when the person next to him opens a door or window to take the 44th photo of the same bear and lets in another blast of subarctic air. (The vehicles have heat that is dissipated quickly when mixed with a frigid gale wind.) It's common to see a fellow passenger in a tundra buggy

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A bear at the observation platform and, right, a cub aged 2 to 3 months.

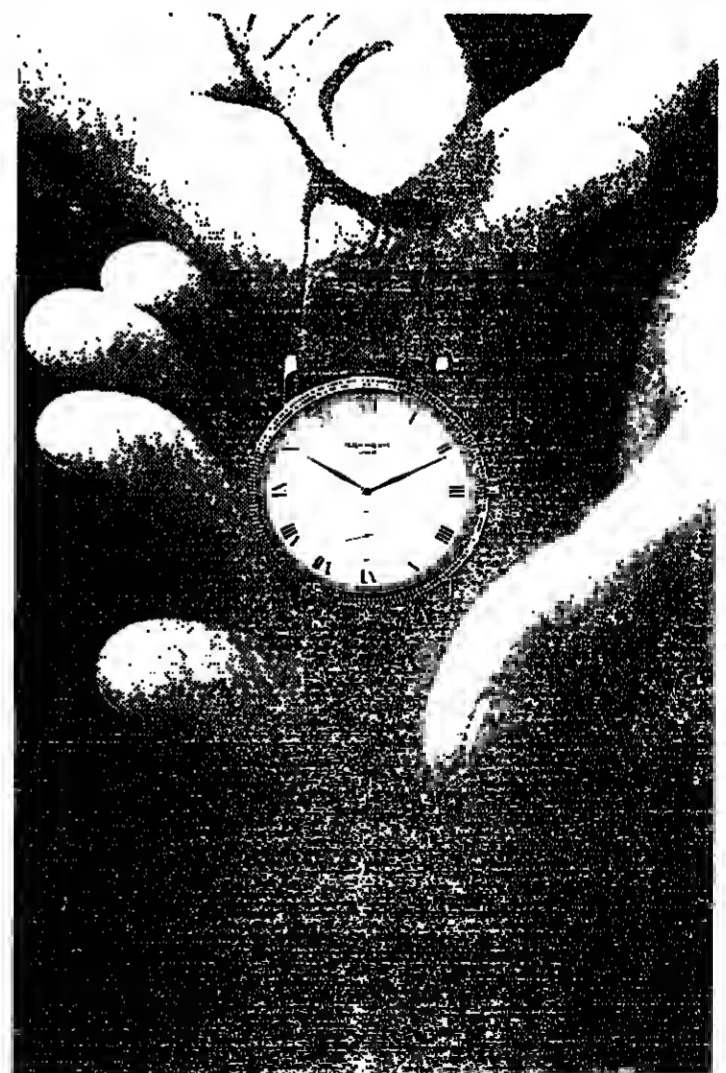
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And if we may draw a conclusion from five generations of experience, it will be this: choose once but choose well.

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TRAVEL

Rare Look at Victoria's Private Tribute

by Annasue McCleave Wilson

LONDON — Of the many British gardens that will be on display this spring, few can match the history surrounding the Royal Mausoleum at Frogmore.

Queen Victoria adored her husband, the Prince Consort, and mourned his death some 40 years before her own with a passion that many in England have believed bordered on the insane.

The gardens surrounding the Royal Mausoleum are part of Windsor Home Park, the private gardens of Windsor Castle, 20 miles (32 kilometers) west of London.

But it was the earlier queen, Victoria, who cherished Frogmore most as a secluded haven for writing letters and working at her dispatch boxes.

Albert died of typhoid on Dec. 14, 1861 (he was just 42), but not before he and the queen had made known their wishes for a last resting place.



Walking through the Frogmore gardens.

recently completed mausoleum in Frogmore Gardens.

The entrance to the gardens is via the Park Street gate onto what is known as the Long Walk. Three miles long and straight as an arrow south from Windsor Castle, the Long Walk was carved out in 1685 and outlined with Dutch elms.

The Royal Mausoleum, designed by A.J. Humbert, an architect favored by Albert, lies to the right of the public entrance to the gardens.

In the center of the mausoleum rests the tomb. Two white marble figures executed by the Italian sculptor Baron Marochetti lie side by side on a gray granite sarcophagus, said to be the largest block of flawless wrought granite in existence.

Queen Victoria had seen to it that every detail on the Prince Consort's effigy was correct, down to the straps that held the ends of his trousers tidily over his boots.

who was both queen and empress to much of the civilized world. It was this queen, ruler of the British Empire for over 60 years, who continued after his death to lay out her husband's clothes each night with hot water and clean towel.

Victoria did not want the Royal Mausoleum to be a grim vault in the Germanic tradition but a bright monument to Albert's living glory and hers.

The style of the interior is triumphant rich Italian high Renaissance and the queen directed that as much as possible of the painting and sculpture should



Statue near second royal tomb.

be in the manner of Raphael. The tomb is surrounded by an octagon of small chapels, or ambulatories, and an orderly perambulation through them is rewarded by the visitor's being allowed at the end of the tour to mount a little stepladder in order to gaze down into the faces of the queen and her beloved lying together in the center of the room.

Just behind the mausoleum, and not on a main path through the gardens, is a burial

ground for other royals, including the Duke of Windsor, whose inconsequential grave is off to one side. In 1986 a new plot was dug next to his for Wallis Simpson, the Duchess of Windsor, a grave marked at first with only a simple wooden cross.

A serpentine lake cuts a magical swath through the colorful fabric of the gardens outside the Royal Mausoleum.

Across another stone bridge is a folly designed by Wyatt, a Gothic ruin summerhouse. Farther on, through ranks of flowering shrubs and brilliant pink and white cherry trees, which blossom spectacularly in May, just when the gardens are open to the public, is a gleaming white Indian look given to Queen Victoria in 1858 at the end of the Indian Mutiny.

Frogmore Gardens and the Royal Mausoleum are open on Wednesday, May 4, and Thursday, May 5, from 11 A.M. to 7 P.M. On Wednesday, May 18, the gardens only are open from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. On Wednesday, May 25, the mausoleum only is open from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Annasue McCleave Wilson, an American writer who lives in London, wrote this for The New York Times.

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER Where to Get the Answers To Your Global Questions

by Roger Collis

If your travel agent is able to come up with answers to questions such as, do U.S. citizens need a visa for Argentina (yes) or how much local currency are you allowed to bring in to Greece (25,000 drachmas), the chances are he looked it up in the Travel Information Manual (TIM), a lexicon of lore (and law) on official requirements for entering more than 200 countries.

These are all source books that the individual or corporate traveler should consider acquiring. The best way to plan flights and keep up with fares is to subscribe to a printed or electronic edition of an ABC or OAG airline guide.

TIM, the ABC Guide to International Travel, the World Travel Guide and the OAG Travel Planner tell you what to expect once you arrive. TIM is an austere 380-page manual of official entry requirements, procedures and restrictions for airline passengers in nearly 200 countries.

embassies and consulates for information but go straight to our own local airline sources. This is why there are sometimes deviations with other publications such as ABC. They may have regulations as in the law; what we have is how the law is applied.

ABC's Guide to International Travel, published quarterly (110 pages), doesn't quite live up to its blurb. But it does serve as a brief introduction to places you want to visit for the first time (188 countries are listed). It has similar information to TIM on passports, visas, health and customs (though not nearly as detailed) along with distances from major airports, climate, business hours and business and social hints — more or less what you'd expect from a good desk diary. There is also an electronic edition.

The best one-stop source book I have come across is the World Travel Guide, published once a year by Columbus Press in Britain. The 1988 business edition (800 pages) lists more than 200 countries. There are 250 maps, including airports and city centers, and 350 climate graphs. Under each country you'll find an abundance of information on passport/visa/customs requirements (not as exhaustive as TIM, but with more practical details of where to apply for visas and what you need), health precautions, money (with exchange rate history), most acceptable credit cards, transportation to and within the country (including journey times), accommodations (phone numbers of hotel chains), eating and drinking, social and business hints, and geographical, historical, political and economic profiles. Useful features are lists of information sources, and a section on travel insurance.

The OAG Travel Planner/Hotel & Motel RedBook is the guide to use for finding your way around an airport, getting downtown and choosing a hotel. It comes out quarterly in three regional editions — North America, Europe and Pacific Asia — and complements the other guides. It gives airport diagrams (everything from check-in desks to restaurants and other facilities) and more phone numbers than you'll ever need (car rentals, airlines, and rail and road transportation). It even tells you how to make calls. There are 35,000 hotels listed (10,000 in Europe, 3,000 in Asia/Pacific and 22,000 in North America). Rates are quoted in U.S. dollars and local money; categories conform to government rating systems (except for the United States, where the Mobil ratings are used). And hotels are marked on simple city maps. Subscribers to the electronic edition of OAG flight guide have access to hotel information in the OAG Travel Planner.

The ABC Worldwide Hotel Guide (published twice a year) has 36,000 entries, including 12,000 in Europe. It is included as part of a subscription to the ABC World Airways Guide but can be purchased separately.

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Table with columns for Country, Currency, 1 year, 6 mos., 3 mos. listing rates for various countries like Austria, Belgium, Denmark, etc.

Mexican Beach Vacation Continued from page 7

in banana leaves and cooked in a pit in the ground. After dinner, people go their own ways. Night life involves staking out a spot on the beach, gazing at Cozumel's bright lights, watching for shooting stars, and now and then throwing a tennis ball for

Turner, the owners' good-natured golden retriever. Lying under the blanket of stars and listening to the gentle slap of water against the shore, and the rustle of swaying palm leaves, it's hard to imagine life lived any other way.

Even a nighttime stroll to the bath facilities doesn't disrupt the aura of other-worldliness. One gathers towels and toiletries and follows the paths to one of the two well-lit, pristine, thatched-roof installations. The floors and walls are made of concrete, painted white, the plumbing is excellent and there is plenty of hot water.

Each unit has four private flush toilets on one side and four walk-in closet-size shower stalls on the other. On each end are two sinks, mirrors, paper cups and huge bottles of purified water for drinking and brushing teeth, all protected by the roof's overhang.

Whatever you're used to, it's hard to fight the charm of brushing your teeth by kerosene lantern, amid flowers and shrubs. Even in late August, nighttime temperatures were quite comfortable. (From May to August the daytime average is 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and 80 from September to April.)

I never gave security a thought. There is no need to lock a car, and no way to lock or secure the tents from the inside or outside. Except for the guests and staff, there is

virtually no one else with easy access to the grounds. Kailuum is about two miles from Highway 307. To the north are miles of deserted beach; directly south are La Fitta's and their companion resort, Shangri-La Caribe. Between 307 and the beach is greenery.

Walks through the greenery aren't advised; mosquitoes thrive there and snakes feel quite at home. While the snakes are said not to venture to the beach, mosquitoes sometimes do, particularly after a big rain. Bring insect repellent and calamine lotion and a flashlight or two, even though tents are equipped with glass-shielded candles.

Aside from the land crabs, the only wildlife I saw at Kailuum, lurking in the shrubbery, were foot-long lizards clearly not eager for human companionship. I was told that the scorpions that might be found at Kailuum are not poisonous.

KAILUUM has an excellent gift shop where one can find hammocks, dresses, blouses, bells and bags that come from throughout Mexico. Though there are many places to buy Mexican goods in Playa del Carmen, Tulum, Cozumel and Cancun, it is a resort area and, except for locally made hammocks, goods come from other parts of Mexico. Cancun prices are particularly high (ear-

ings that cost \$2 in Cuernavaca and \$4 in Mexico City, sold for \$12 at the Cancun airport). Cozumel — where restaurants, dive shops and reasonably priced stores abound — is so hour away by ferry boat (three times daily each way during daylight hours), or seven minutes by small plane; both leave from Playa del Carmen, the port town 10 minutes south of Kailuum.

About 20 miles south of Playa del Carmen is Akumal, a cove with three hotels (including the agreeable Akumal Caribe), several restaurants, an ice cream stand and two dive shops. The sea is as calm as a bathtub. People start snorkeling in two feet of water.

An extraordinary national park 13 miles farther south is called Xel-Ha, where you can take to the water with the fish. It's open from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Arrive before 9:30 if you want to avoid the hundreds of people bused in every day from Cancun. Xel-Ha's entrance is built up commercial, but the immense central lagoon, an expanse of shallow blue-green water sheltered from the ocean and surrounded by rock formations and palm trees, is impressive. Snorkeling gear and underwater cameras can be rented. The Mayan ruins of Tulum, built directly above the beach three miles south of Xel-Ha, are the most extraordinary sight in the area. Tulum was the only Mayan city built on the coast and the only one inhabited when the Spaniards arrived in 1519. Though the extent ruins are much less grand than those at Uxmal and Chichen-Itza, the seaside setting is breathtaking. Bring a bathing suit. Elizabeth Benedict, the author of the forthcoming novel 'The Beggar's Book of Dreams,' writes for The New York Times.

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TRAVEL

Modernist Design In Gaudi's Barcelona

by S. Irene Virbila

BARCELONA — One of the great pleasures of visiting Barcelona is discovering the city's rich heritage of turn-of-the-century architecture. L'Example is the name of a quarter filled with Modernist buildings by three important Catalan architects, Lluís Domènech i Montaner, Josep Puig i Cadafalch and the city's beloved Antonio Gaudí, whose Parc Güell and monumental unfinished church, the Sagrada Família, attract as many visitors as the Picasso museum.

One of Domènech i Montaner's landmark buildings on the Carrer Mallorca is now a store that he and his Modernist colleagues might have appreciated. *Bd Edicions de Disegno* was founded by a group of young Barcelona architects and specializes in furniture and household objects designed by architects and artists. At the store you can find work from the new generation of Catalan and Spanish designers as well as new edi-



Fred Sedman

Carved oak armchair by Gaudí.

tions and reproductions of work by architects and designers from the past.

Downstairs, furniture and other objects Gaudí designed for the interiors of some of his buildings are on display. The store has obtained permission from the Friends of Gaudí, the group that controls the architect's estate, to reproduce furniture from Casa Calvet and Casa Batlló in limited editions. Each piece is meticulously handcarved by the master Catalan cabinetmaker Joan Aymerich and bears a document from the Friends of Gaudí attesting it is an exact reproduction of the original kept in Casa Museo Gaudí in Parc Güell.

FROM the dining room at Casa Batlló, at Passeig de Gràcia 43, comes an intriguing two-seat bench with paddle-shaped arms. Handcarved in oak, the seats face slightly away from each other. The free-form backs are made of four pieces of oak, joined so the grain forms a diamond pattern (it costs the equivalent of \$2,940). The Casa Batlló chairs from the same room feature similar anatomically shaped seats, but the low slanted back looks as if elongated ears have been pulled out on the sides, and a deep groove spirals around the legs to give them a visual torque (\$1,310). Even more eccentric is the set of furniture

Gaudí designed for the first-floor offices of Casa Calvet (Carrer Casp 48), a building the architect designed in 1902. There's a whimsical armchair with a heart-shaped back, stiffly scrolled arms and bold, curved legs in honey-colored oak (\$2,280). Gaudí's chairs never jar or poke; he considered the body when he worked out the form. This chair is actually comfortable. An endearing three-legged stool from the same set has a low back curved around one corner of the triangular seat (\$1,530). The most dramatic piece is a tall asymmetrical mirror framed in elaborately carved waves and scrolls. You can order it in natural oak (\$2,925) or gilded (\$3,915) like the original Calvet mirror.

No detail in Gaudí's buildings was too insignificant to be redesigned. Windows, doors, door handles (tiradors), even the traditional miralls (peepholes in a door) got his attention. The store has had eight of Gaudí's cast brass fittings designs reproduced: the miralls and tiradors he set in the doors of Casa Calvet, and door handles and knobs from Casa Batlló and Casa Milà. Each of these fluid designs is cast in solid brass, hand-polished and protected by a transparent glaze. The sinuous shapes fit the hand and seem to express the motion of turning and pulling. Gaudí's signature is engraved on the back of each piece: \$15 to \$55 for knobs and handles (except for the tirador Calvet, which is \$815; and the miralla Calvet, \$805).

THE store also produces special editions of works by other historically important designers, including furniture by the Scottish architect Charles Rennie Mackintosh. Among these are pieces designed in the 1920s for Miss Cranston's Willow Tea Rooms in Glasgow. The Willow chair (\$1,635), table (\$1,800), and coat and umbrella stand (\$1,505) are made of oak that is painted silver and inlaid with violet glass. The store's philosophy is to reproduce such pieces as exactly as possible.

A handsome tall-back chair in black stained sycamore (\$1,150) is part of a set of furniture Mackintosh designed in 1904 for Walter Blackie's Hill House. The set also includes a fold-out writing desk (\$6,385) and a pair of asymmetrical candlesticks in black stained sycamore with mother-of-pearl incrustation (\$645) or plain (\$620).

The members of *Studio Per* (the group of architects who founded *Bd Edicions de Disegno*) have long admired the furniture of the Italian rationalist architect Giuseppe Terragni (1904-1943), so when they had the chance to buy the rights to a sofa and chair he designed in 1930, they did. The severe rectangular sofa (\$2,805) and chair (\$1,405) have a beech wood and curved veneered frame with cushion blocks upholstered in cream-colored velvet.

The striking series of alfombras (rugs) designed by the Cubist painter Juan Gris were never actually made up until a few years ago when the store turned up the original gouache designs. Gris had created 30 rug designs for José María Pérez, who was interested in Spanish handicrafts and had established weaving workshops in Andalusia, where these rugs are produced.

The same artisanal workshops in the south of Spain produce some of Eileen Gray's geometric rug designs from the 1930s. And *Bd Edicions de Disegno* has also commissioned carpet designs from the American architect Robert A.M. Stern, the Italian designer Alessandro Mendini and the Spanish designer Javier Mariscal. The technique for these knotted wool carpets is similar to that used in the Gobelin tapestries with Turkish knots on an Egyptian cotton warp (22,000 to 25,000 knots a square yard).

S. Irene Virbila, a writer who lives in California, wrote this for *The New York Times*.

Propelling Paris Café Into Modern Age

PARIS — The recipe seems really quite simple. Take three of France's respected culinary names — Poilâne (bread), Petrossian (smoked salmon and foie gras) and Duboueff (wine). Weave their ingredients into the overall concept of a modern café-bistro with a choice of 50 different sandwiches and sandwich-like preparations, and toss in a menu of multicolored cocktails. Create a modern, no-nonsense decor, put on some lively music, train a crew of students and out-of-work actors to make sandwiches, and voilà, you have one very popular chain of casual restaurants known as Oh! Poivrier!

If anyone has wondered how the French would propel the café into the modern age or

PATRICIA WELLS

how they would deal with France's first fast-food generation as it grew to adulthood, Oh! Poivrier! supplies a response.

Oh! Poivrier! is not the only restaurant or group of restaurants in France to tap the youthful French audience — there are numerous not-so-fast-food enterprises to be found all over the country — but Poivrier's approach is such a winning alternative that it is worth noting.

FOR the chain, which began in 1985 as a simple concept and a single café on Avenue du Maine, has now grown into six very popular Paris restaurants serving more than 3,000 diners each week, spending an average of 100 francs for a full meal.

Oh! Poivrier! has succeeded by embracing certain classic French concepts (quality, ambience, the freedom to stay as long as you wish) and discarding others (a professionally trained staff, a classic repertoire, traditional decor, limited hours).

While the neighborhood café has succeeded by offering quick, inexpensive snacks and meals throughout the day, it has suffered in recent years as a result of the French attempt to look, and feel, more up to date. Sullen waiters, flabby baguettes filled with pale strips of ham and bland cheese, and noisy pinball machines, may not be every modern Frenchman's idea of a good time.

Instead, at Oh! Poivrier! — which calls itself le bistro contemporain — one finds smiling young waiters dressed in baggy gray trousers and trendy yellow paisley shirts. You can nap in any time from noon to midnight, 364 days a year. Everything about the place seems to say, let's have fun.

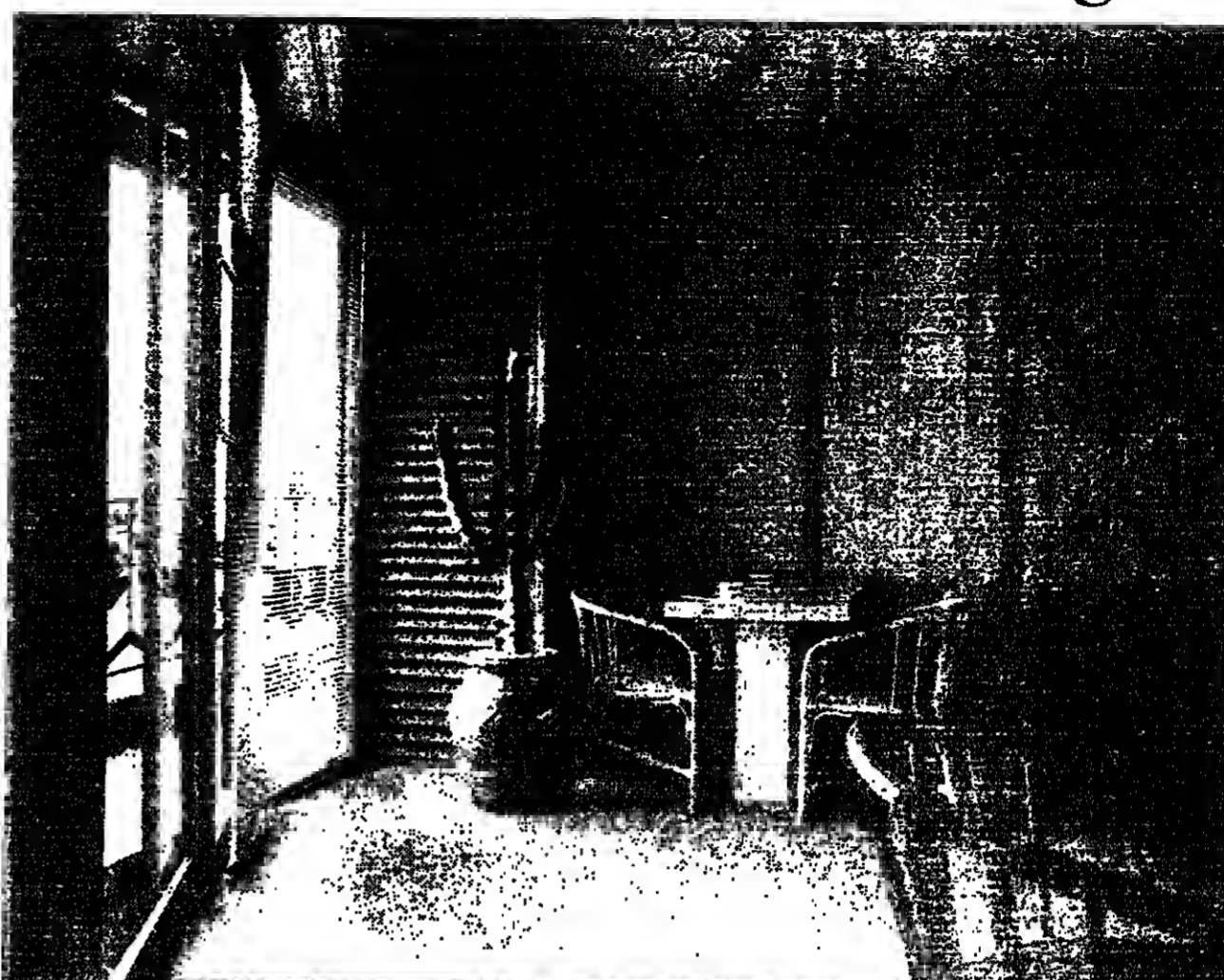
The decor is clean, severe gray and white, with slim venetian blinds at the windows, gray-stained oak tables, and a menu filled with the names of cute-sounding contemporary fare that seems to correspond with the young Frenchman's self-image.

OF the nine "assiettes gourmandes" currently offered, the most popular with men is the Horizon Boreal, strips of toasted and heavily buttered Poilâne bread layered with the freshest of Petrossian's smoked salmon. Alongside, there are plenty of dressed salad greens and a little carton of lime sorbet, all for 62 francs.

Women opt for the Trajectoire Givrée, crab meat and cucumbers layered on slices of Poilâne toast, served with tossed greens, tomatoes, basil and fresh fruit, at 43 francs. The most popular wine is Georges Duboueff's Brouilly. (After all, a nation weaned on Beaujolais can't throw it all overboard at once!) The Oh! Poivrier! concept is to offer a generous looking three-course meal on a single plate.

So how does this differ from the fast-food trio of hamburger, fries and Coke? It doesn't, really. It's just a grown-up version.

The restaurants have become so popular with the office crowd (they accept the Ticket Restaurant that companies supply to employees), that at lunch one can easily wait 20 minutes for a table at any of the branches peppered around the city. And although the chain's own surveys suggest that the average



The decor is clean, severe gray and white, with slim venetian blinds.

Oh! Poivrier! diner is 28 years old (four years older than the average waiter or waitress) there are plenty of older mothers there with their children for lunch, along with numerous older singles, there along with a daily newspaper in hand.

It's no surprise to find that before long, Oh! Poivrier! will be popping up in Lyon, Bordeaux, Nice, London and Rome, now that the organization feels it has saturated the Paris market.

ERIC Charrel, the 28-year-old director of the chain, which is owned by Sodexo, a French company that manages food operations for large corporations and hospitals all over Europe, feels that Oh! Poivrier! has hit on a winning concept, and as it expands, it will do little to change it.

Every six months, the menu undergoes changes, as does the costume of the waiters. Each year, Charrel takes on student trainees from area business schools and puts them to work on marketing surveys, interviewing diners on their likes and dislikes, in an attempt to grow with their clientele. Right

now, one student is scouring London to see how the concept can be expanded in the British market.

Although there have been numerous demands to open restaurants in Canada and the United States, they have been rejected. "I don't want to be any more than an hour's flight from any of the shops," insists Charrel, who feels that the current success is based on a very fragile concept that will fall apart if it is the least bit altered or not carefully supervised.

Oh! Poivrier! at 2 Avenue du Maine, Paris 15; 2 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris 9; 60 Rue Pierre-Charon, Paris 8; 121 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris 8; 1 Avenue de Versailles, Paris 16; 168 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, Neuilly. Open noon to midnight daily except on Mon. Credit card: Visa.

Demotions in 1988 Michelin

PARIS — Aside from awarding its highest rating to the Paris restaurant L'Ambroise, the 1988 Michelin guide has made two other changes in the three-star lineup: L'Auberge du Pere Bise in the Savoie village of Tallières was demoted to two stars, and L'Oasis in La Napoule, outside Cannes, was dropped from the guide because it is closing.

In discussing the demotions, Michelin spokesmen suggested that inconsistencies in the kitchen at the long-popular Pere Bise

caused the guide to retract a star. Pere Bise lost one of its three stars in 1983, then regained it in 1985. L'Oasis is closing because the owner, Louis Outlier, is opening a cooking school nearby. Together, these changes reduce the three-star restaurant pantheon in France to 18; of these, five are in Paris.

Patricia Wells

Polar Bear Watching

Continued from page 7

wrapped up in a sleeping bag or sitting atop a propane heater or back in the bunkhouse hugging the water heater.

While in camp most people hang out on the open-air photographer's platform between the bunkhouse and the diner for as long as they can endure the cold and wind. People who take several books along find they don't finish the first; they can't resist running outside each time they hear excited

of a nearby pond with an ax, pumping the water into plastic jugs and then hauling the heavy containers onto tundra buggies and back to camp.

On such a trip campers are allowed to get down on the ground to stretch their legs if no bears are in the vicinity.

The diner at the opposite end of the open-air platform from the bunkhouse is the social center. It's an old school bus mounted, like

seen came up from underneath the vehicle and bit into his arm. As Treul, a calm, understated man, told the story, he turned to the man next to him and said, "Here, take my camera. I have to get a bear off my arm." The bear let go of Treul's arm only after someone hit it repeatedly on the nose.

The fierce wind and snow made a helicopter rescue impossible, so Len Smith, the manufacturer and owner of the tundra buggies, who was on that outing, put Treul in a tundra buggy and headed for Churchill.

In a short time the buggy fell through some ice into shallow water and couldn't be pulled out. Smith transferred Treul to a vehicle with tractor treads and started out again. The windshield wipers of that vehicle stopped working, so Smith slid back the roof and drove standing up looking over the windshield.

By the time they reached Churchill 13 hours later, Smith said, his hair was frozen into a helmet of ice. Treul was flown to Winnipeg for surgery on his arm, and today that arm functions normally.

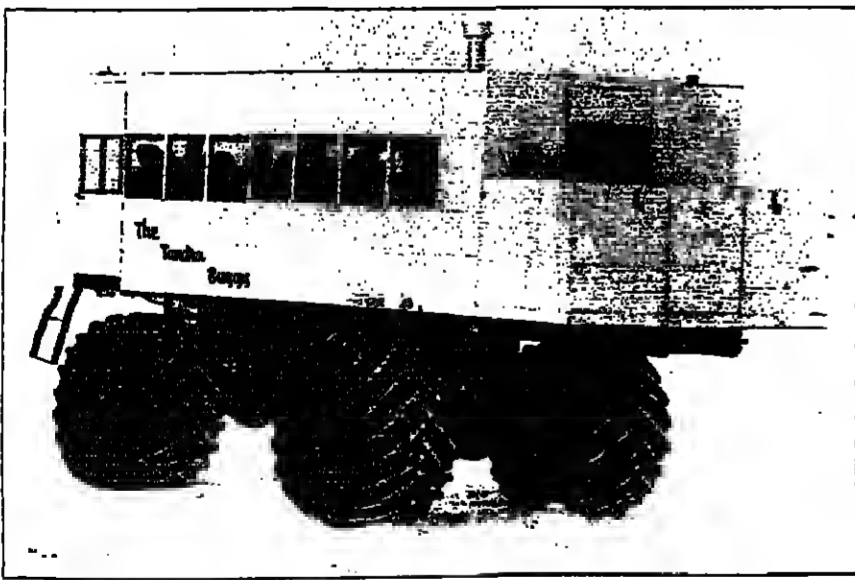
Treul has been on the trip several times since his accident, the only serious one reported. "They're such beautiful animals," he said. "I don't hold anything against them. It was just an accident. It could have been just as serious if I had been in my car and been hit by another car."

The wind howls outside the diner as bedtime nears. The generator is turned off, and one by one the guests turn in — but not before saying goodnight over the edge of the outside platform to Metal Mama and her rambunctious cub, which has just learned to climb up on a urc and peek in the window of the diner.

This is also a good time to look at the northern lights. They float like sheets of pastel-colored silk across the awesome top of the world.

Tours start out from Winnipeg. The two major companies booking tours are Victor Emanuel Photo Safaris (P.O. Box 33008, Austin, Texas 78764) and Joseph Van Os Nature Tours (P.O. Box 655, Vashon Island, Washington 98070). Only Victor Emanuel has camping facilities. For those not camping, day trips to view the bears usually start at 8 A.M. and end at 4 P.M. Prices run from about \$1,500 to about \$2,000 for tours of 7 to 10 days.

Frank C. Taylor, the author of "Alberca Hunter: A Celebration in Blues," wrote this for *The New York Times*.



Frank C. Taylor

The tundra buggy has wheels 6 feet high.

squeals from fellow passengers watching the latest antics of some bears.

Each group quickly gives its own names to the bears. One is dubbed Nick because of a scar under his right eye, which he probably got during the past mating season while fighting for a female's favor. Another is Grumpy because he only wants to gnaw at the plywood siding on the platform. Metal Mama, who is at least 24 years old, gets her name from her feisty protectiveness of her cubs and the metal tags in her earlobes, which biologists used up to 15 years ago when they started inserting plastic plugs in the bears' ears to identify them.

On one end of the platform is the bunkhouse. Built like a Pullman car, it has four lower and four upper bunks on each side. The guests begin to appreciate how precious the water supply is when they see how it is obtained: by chopping a hole in the ice

the other vehicles, on a steel frame perched above tires about six feet (about two meters) tall and two feet wide. The windows are about 10 feet above the ground.

Conversation on the tundra becomes a blessed art in the absence of radio, television, newspapers or anyone around who has the foggiest notion of what's happening in the world.

After dinner, when not interrupted by a bear noisily chewing off the drain pipe under the kitchen sink, travelers tell stories scarier than most make-believe ones you hear around campfires.

Last November, on one tundra buggy outing, Fred Treul, a 62-year-old industrialist from Wisconsin, took off his shirt and showed the group his scars from an accident with a bear on a trip in 1983.

He was leaning out a window in a tundra buggy taking a photo when a bear he had not



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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Slides in Active Trading

Unfed Press International NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange plunged Thursday in active trading as late computer sell programs and profit-taking combined to inflict the worst one-day setback for the Dow Jones industrial average in more than seven weeks.

It was the largest one-day decline in the Dow since Jan. 30, when the average fell 57.30 points. The Dow fell about 7 points Wednesday. Declines topped advances by a 3-to-1 ratio. Volume totaled 197.3 million shares, down from 210.9 million shares Wednesday.

The Dow showed a modest decline of about 4 points at 2 P.M., but then plummeted about 20 points in each of the last two hours of trading. Analysts blamed sell programs tied to stock-index arbitrage, in which investors can profit by buying futures and selling the underlying stocks.

Traders said weakening prices on stock-index futures contracts made it advantageous to buy futures and sell the cash equities on which the futures contracts are based.

The sharp decline could very easily be a false breakout," said Ricky Harrington, a technical analyst at Interstate Securities Corp. in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Mr. Harrington said the market appeared "weak right off the bat. There was no news, except for the fact that utilities and bonds have been weaker."

Joseph Barthel, director of technical strategy at Butcher & Singer Inc., said there was a fair amount of anxiety in the market concerning Friday's scheduled release of retail sales figures for February and their potential impact on the bond market.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low, Div. Yld. PE, etc.

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JAPANESE logo

(Continued on next left-hand page)

Small Stocks Rise Quietly In Shadow of Takeovers

By ANISE C. WALLACE
NEW YORK — Huge corporate takeovers have monopolized the stock market's spotlight since January. But these gaudy moves have overshadowed a quiet and powerful rally in small stocks.

Secondary issues "could outperform the stock market by an additional 5 to 10 percentage points before year-end," Carmine Grigoli, chief equity portfolio strategist at First Boston Corp., wrote last week.

Secondary issues are those stocks whose total market value is less than \$50 million. Although largely identified with the over-the-counter market, secondary stocks include most of the issues traded on the American Stock Exchange and many of those on the New York Stock Exchange.

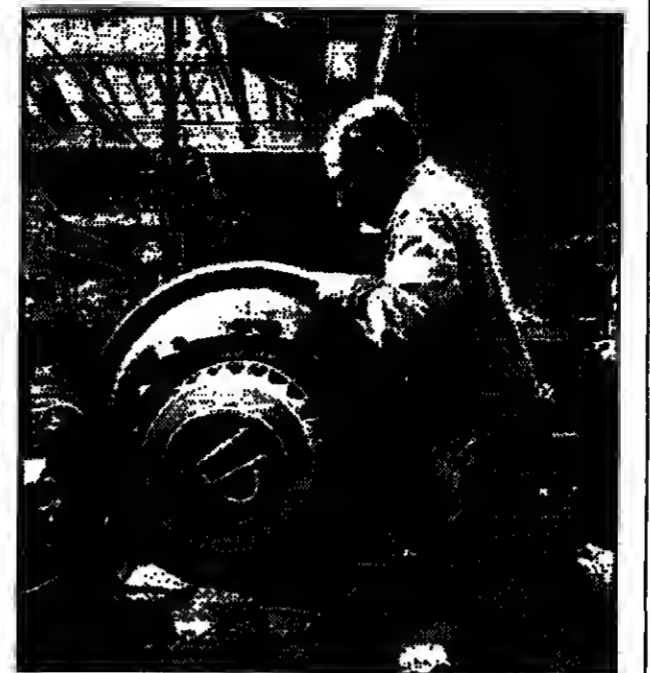
Secondary issues were long overlooked, thereby creating opportunities.

On 28 of the 47 trading days since the beginning of the year, these smaller companies have beaten the larger issues of the Standard & Poor's 500 index. Even without any dramatic news, such as a takeover attempt, scores of small companies have rebounded smartly from their December lows.

Individual investors have been directing more money into the mutual funds that invest in these securities, albeit slowly. This represents a welcome change in the market for some investors.



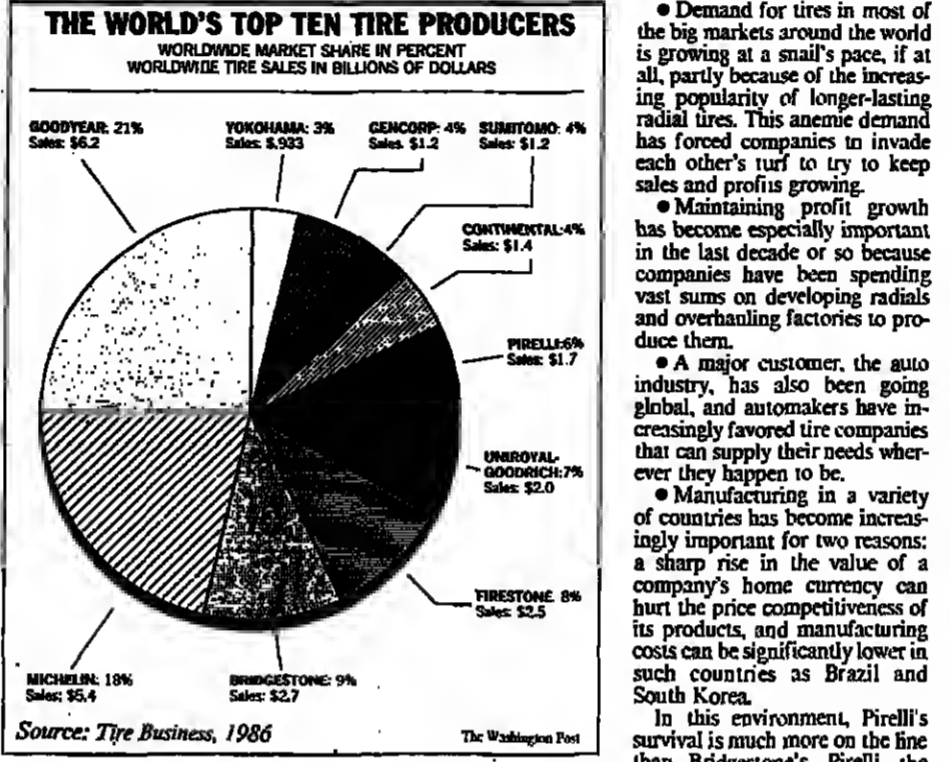
Making tires at the Bridgestone plant at La Vergne, Tennessee, near Nashville, left, and at a Pirelli plant in Milan.



For Firestone Suitors, a Battle to Survive

By Jonathan P. Hicks
NEW YORK — The battle between Firestone of Italy and Bridgestone Corp. of Japan over Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. is not simply another takeover contest. It is a struggle for survival in the emerging global market for tires.

For now, it is unclear which one will win control of Firestone, the third-largest tire manufacturer in the United States. This week, Pirelli made an unsolicited \$1.93 billion offer for Firestone.



Imports Gnaw Away At Japan's Surplus

TOKYO — Japan's merchandise trade surplus for February tumbled to \$5.24 billion from \$7.13 billion the year before as imports continued to surge, the Finance Ministry said Thursday.

Imports from the United States jumped to a record \$3.41 billion, up 51.9 percent from a year earlier, while exports rose only 9.7 percent, to \$6.81 billion.

Oil Prices Move Higher On OPEC Speculation

NEW YORK — Prices of crude oil moved higher Thursday amid speculation that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries would act to stem the recent weakness in oil prices.

OPEC officials were studying a plan to reduce output by about 5 percent for all of its members except Iraq.

Statoil, Citing Cost Overruns, Swings Into Loss

OSLO — Statoil, Norway's state oil company, said Thursday that it had swung into a record net loss of 1.88 billion kroner (\$301.2 million) in 1987 because of cost overruns at a refinery expansion project.

The net loss came despite record sales and a record profit in the petrochemicals division.

Statoil is Norway's biggest company and Western Europe's second-biggest oil producer. The loss resulted mainly from a writedown of 3 billion kroner involving cost overruns at the Mongstad refinery project on Norway's west coast.

Statoil now says that the cost overruns may amount to as much as 9 billion kroner.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Country, Currency, and March 10 exchange rates. Includes rates for Germany, France, UK, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Rate Type and March 10 interest rates. Includes rates for US Treasury bills, bonds, and other instruments.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for Instrument and March 10 key money rates.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for Term and March 10 Asian dollar deposit rates.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name and U.S. money market fund data.

Gold

Table with columns for Market and Gold prices.

Colt Accepts \$525 Million Buyout Plan

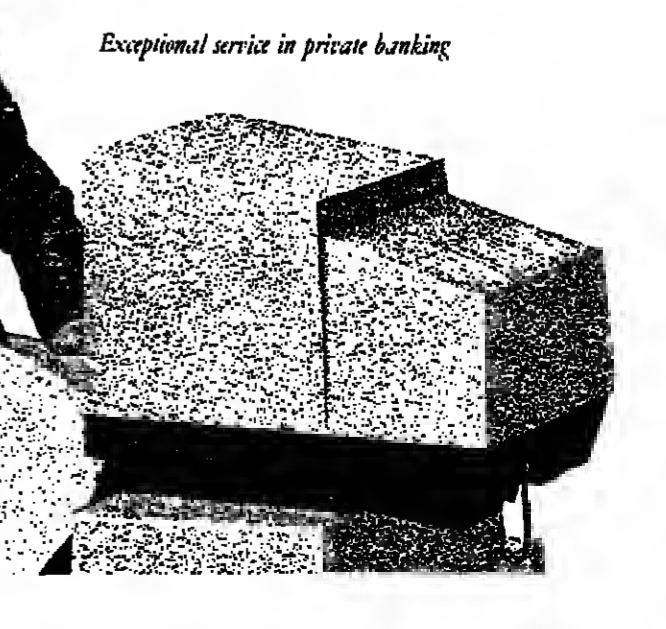
NEW YORK — Colt Industries Inc. approved Thursday a \$17-a-share, \$525.3 million takeover proposal from a group that includes members of its senior management and Morgan Stanley Group Inc.

Colt's stock rose \$4.625 to close at \$17.875 a share in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

Asset Management in Switzerland

Private banking clients have many different goals, but they all face one problem: how to protect and build their assets in an increasingly complex world.

American Express Bank



Thursdays NYSE Closing

Tables include the closing prices up to the close on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div, Y.M, PE, 52 Week High/Low, Close, Quot, Chng. Lists various stocks and their performance.

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U.S. Futures Via The Associated Press

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chng. Lists various futures contracts like WHEAT, SOYBEANS, etc.

Food

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chng. Lists various food futures like COFFEE, SUGAR, etc.

Metals

Table with columns: Season High, Season Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chng. Lists various metal futures like COPPER, ALUMINUM, etc.

NYSE High-Lows

Table with columns: NEW HIGHS, NEW LOWS. Lists various stocks and their high/low prices.

AMEX High-Lows

Table with columns: NEW HIGHS, NEW LOWS. Lists various stocks and their high/low prices.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Ask, Chng. Lists various commodities like SUGAR, COFFEE, etc.

London Commodities

Table with columns: High, Low, Close, Ask, Chng. Lists various commodities like SUGAR, COFFEE, etc.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Bid, Offer, Yield, Chng. Lists various U.S. Treasury securities.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Yield, Payout Ratio. Lists various companies and their dividends.

Court Allows Trader to Be Freed Into Custody of Psychiatric Clinic. NEW YORK — John A. Mulhern Jr., a Wall Street trader, was ordered released Thursday from the jail where he was being held on federal charges of threatening Ivan F. Boesky.

GB-Inno Moves to Avert A Possible Takeover. BRUSSELS — The retailing group GB-Inno-BM SA took defensive action Thursday after a surge in its share price that prompted speculation of a takeover battle.

Toshiba to Make VCRs With Samsung in Korea. TOKYO — Toshiba Corp. of Japan said Thursday it would launch two joint ventures next month with Samsung Electronics Co. of South Korea to manufacture videocassette recorders and parts.

Market Guide. CBOT: Chicago Board of Trade. COMEX: Commodity Exchange. NYMEX: New York Mercantile Exchange. NYSE: New York Stock Exchange.

Table with columns: Company, Revenue, Profit, Per Share. Lists various companies and their financial results.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Change. Lists various commodities and their prices.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Rover Slashes Loss to £21.6 Million

LONDON — In results that may lead momentum to a bid by British Aerospace PLC, Rover Group PLC reported Thursday that it pared its pretax loss to £21.6 million (\$39.9 million) last year from £455.6 million in 1986.

Bolested by a turnaround in its Austin Rover division, Britain's largest automaker also managed to trim a £16.8 million operating profit, its first in four years. Rover posted a £246.4 million operating loss in 1986.

Rover made 509,000 vehicles last year, up 14 percent from 1986. Nearly 174,000 of the units were sold abroad, the company's best overseas performance since 1979.

Ladbroke Posts 58% Rise in Yearly Profit

LONDON — Ladbroke Group PLC's pretax profit rose 58.1 percent last year to £160.2 million (\$295.8 million), the betting and hotels group said Thursday.

Seagram to Pay \$1.2 Billion For Juice Maker, Tropicana

NEW YORK — Seagram Co. has agreed to buy Tropicana Products Inc. from a unit of Beatrice Co. for \$1.2 billion, the Canadian-based distiller said Thursday.

September. Shareholders of Beatrice, which is privately held, had hoped to sell the company as a whole, but so far have been unsuccessful.

AUSTRALIA FUND

Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable
2, boulevard Royal
Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B-24061
Shareholders are hereby convened to the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of our company, which will take place at the company's registered office, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, on March 21st, 1988 at 11.00 a.m.

Peer Charged In the Probe Of Guinness

LONDON — The financier Lord Spens was arrested and charged Thursday with four offenses in connection with a 1986 takeover of a whisky maker by the giant Guinness brewing company, the police said.

Speculators Consider Selling Federated Shares to Campeau

NEW YORK — Institutional investors and speculators said Thursday they would tender their shares in Federated Department Stores Inc. to Campeau Corp. if Campeau wins a court fight to advance its hostile bid to R.H. Macy & Co. does not increase its rival offer.

Oilman Explores Lorimar Takeover

CULVER CITY, California — Lorimar Telepictures Corp., which is exploring a possible merger with Warner Communications Inc., said Thursday that Marvin Davis had proposed to acquire Lorimar for \$770 million.

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re PRUDENTIAL LINES, INC., Debtor. CHAPTER 11 CASE No. 86-11773 (HCB)
NOTICE OF BAR DATE FOR FILING PROOF OF CLAIM

TIRES: The Battle for Firestone Is Part of a Struggle for Global Survival

(Continued from first finance page) offer after the Bridgestone agreement was announced indicates how absolutely determined Pirelli is to have a presence in the United States tire market, said W. Dudley Hiez, an analyst with Duff & Phelps Inc. in Chicago.

Firestone's executive vice president of Bridgestone USA, "It would be unbelievably expensive to try to acquire Pirelli in the United States," he said. "You have to have a presence in America."

Europe has been undergoing a similar consolidation. Both Michelin and Continental have swallowed competitors within the last decade, and Sumitomo Rubber Industries of Japan bought an 85 percent interest in Dunlop, the British concern.

Europe Growth Fund

Weekly net asset value on 4-3-1988 D.F. 41.05
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson NV, Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam, Tel. +31-20-21188.

ROYCO HIGH PERFORMANCE BONDS

35% p/a Average net return in past 3 years
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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued from Back Page)
ESCORTS & GUIDES
LONDON ESCORT SERVICE
PARLIAMENT ESCORT SERVICE
AMBANCE ESCORT SERVICE OF NEW YORK
LONDON KENSINGTON ESCORT SERVICE

Industriekreditbank Reports

Interim Results April 1 - December 31, 1987
Industriekreditbank AG - Deutsche Industriebank (IKB) is a private-sector commercial bank specializing in medium and long-term fixed-rate loans at up to two years and longer.

Key Figures in DM million
Assets: Cash items and checks 33.8, Due from credit institutions 3,363.5, Bonds 873.5, Other securities 5.2, Due from customers 15,126.5
Total Assets 20,257.7
Liabilities: Due to credit institutions 6,655.1, Due to other creditors 4,627.4, Bonds 7,600.3, Share capital and reserves 745.5
Total liabilities 20,257.7

Industriekreditbank AG Deutsche Industriebank
Committed to Enterprise
Karl-Theodor-Strasse 6 · P.O. Box 1118 · D-4000 Düsseldorf · Telephone 821-488 · Telex 8 582 791 Berlin · Frankfurt · Hamburg · Munich · Stuttgart · In Luxembourg: IKB International

Thursdays MEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 52-Week High, Low, Close, Change. Includes various stock tickers.

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ADVERTISMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 10th March 1988

Large table containing fund listings, prices, and yields for various international funds. Includes sub-sections like 'Other Funds' and 'Floating Rate Notes'.

AS - Australia Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; C - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Marks; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; GB - Great Britain Pound; HKD - Hong Kong Dollar; L - Luxembourg Franc; ...

MARKETS

OK

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Ends Mixed, Pound Is Steady

NEW YORK — The dollar ended mixed Thursday in New York...

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Rate, Change.

1.6684 DM, and at 128.08 yen, a bit from 128.00.

The French franc suddenly weakened against the mark Thursday afternoon in Paris...

Pohl Denies Role in U.K. Move on Pound

MUNICH — The Bundesbank was not a party to Britain's decision this week to allow the pound to appreciate against the Deutsche mark...

M-1 Falls \$7 Billion

The Federal Reserve said Thursday that M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, fell \$7 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$755.1 billion in the week ended Feb. 29.

The Fed said that M-2, a broader measure of the money supply, fell \$5.6 billion in the week ended Feb. 29 and M-3, the widest, fell \$2 billion.

M-1 includes currency in circulation, traveler's checks and checking deposits at financial institutions. M-2 includes M-1 plus savings and small time deposits, most money market mutual fund shares and other items.

M-3, the broadest aggregate, includes M-2 and large time deposits.

After weakening for much of the session, the pound recovered on a mix of bullish sentiment and a desire by traders to preserve the pound's cross rate against the mark.

The pound had fallen as low as 3,600 DM earlier in the day. It strengthened to close at 3,672 DM, little changed from Wednesday.

The dollar ended in New York at 1.6640 DM, down from 1.6705 DM at Wednesday's close, and at 127.95 Japanese yen, down from 128.10.

It rose against the French franc, to 5.6675 from 5.6575 francs Wednesday, but fell against the Swiss franc, to 1.3780 from 1.3805.

Earlier, dealers in New York and Europe were perplexed by the intentions of the British government after a comment by Nigel Lawson, the chancellor of the Exchequer, and another by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Mr. Lawson said that a further

rise in sterling appeared unsustainable. But Mrs. Thatcher said there was "no way you can buck the market."

The two statements canceled each other out, one dealer said. "They are quite confusing," the pound closed at 3,672 DM, down from 3,6813 at Wednesday's close.

The pound had dipped about one penny to 3,606 DM on Mr. Lawson's comment, which the market took as a reminder of Britain's deteriorating balance of payments.

Most dealers expect the pound to consolidate around its current levels of 3,675 DM to 3,690 DM until Britain's budget is unveiled next week.

Steady had begun during Monday, when the market realized that the Bank of England was not defying a perceived ceiling of 3 DM that had held for most of last year.

The dollar ended mixed in London against major currencies. It closed at 1.6645 DM, down from

Group Says Hong Kong Banks Can Charge Big Depositors

HONG KONG — The Hong Kong Association of Banks said Thursday that banks could immediately start imposing punitive charges on some big Hong Kong dollar deposits...

The charges are aimed at deterring purchases of the Hong Kong currency by speculators who expect it to be revalued against the U.S. dollar.

The plan was unveiled in December, when rumors about a revaluation peaked and Hong Kong faced a flood of capital.

The Hong Kong dollar has been pegged at 7.8 to the U.S. unit since October 1983. The United States began seeking a revaluation of the Hong Kong currency last year to reduce its trade deficit with Hong

Kong, but the government of the British colony said it would not yield to pressure.

The Law Society of Hong Kong said Monday that the plan to impose charges on big speculative deposits might be illegal. On Thursday, the bank association responded by saying it would seek a ruling from the territory's High Court.

The bank association did not say when a court ruling might be expected.

But it said in a statement that beginning Thursday, banks would be "entitled to impose deposit charges" by changing its contracts with clients "irrespective of the validity of the rules."

Under the plan, charges would be imposed on deposits of more

than 1 million Hong Kong dollars (\$128.2 million) maturing in less than three months. The proceeds would be channeled to the government.

Legal and financial critics have said the association had no legal authority to levy such charges, and that the fees would constitute unlawful taxes.

The British colony's financial secretary, Piers Jacobs, said in an interview that the dispute was not a legal one but "a matter of contract between individual banks and their clients."

Should the High Court rule against the deposit fees, the bank association said, the Hong Kong government is prepared to introduce legislation to make them legal. David Nendick, the secretary for

monetary affairs, confirmed that such a law could be introduced.

Mr. Jacobs said earlier that the government hoped it would not need to enforce the plan, however, because it would disrupt the colony's banking system.

In any case, analysts said, a slowdown in speculative buying of the Hong Kong dollar makes it unlikely that the charges will be imposed in the near future.

After touching a high of 7.75 to the U.S. unit in December, the currency link has returned in recent weeks to about 7.8, its peg.

As Egypt Debt Talks Lag, Currency Crisis Looms

CAIRO — A deadlock in debt rescheduling talks between Egypt and major Western creditors threatens to bring another foreign-exchange crisis for Hosni Mubarak's government...

Failure to reach agreement to stretch out loan repayments, they say, jeopardizes part of Cairo's strategy of reducing the burden of an estimated \$43.9 billion in foreign debt.

Egypt's Western creditors agreed last May on the broad terms of a reorganization of its foreign debt, with payments to be stretched over 10 years. In further negotiations on the rescheduling, Egypt has won interest-rate concessions from five of the 18 countries of the so-called Paris Club, including France and the United States.

However, according to bankers, other countries, including Britain, have insisted that Egypt must pay interest in line with that paid by other nations.

While insisting on the concessions, Egypt has

allowed deadlines for wrapping up the complete Paris Club package to slip.

"I looked as though Egypt had won a vital breathing space on its foreign debt," said one banker. "But it is beginning to look like it is squandering the chance."

The rescheduling of \$12 billion in debt is crucial to preserve Egypt's scarce hard currency for essential commodities, much of which Egypt imports.

Assuming the Paris Club negotiations can be concluded, bankers calculate that debt repayments in 1983 will fall to \$2.4 billion, from \$2.6 billion in 1982.

Further delay could cause serious problems because Western government loans that come due beginning July 1 are not covered by the agreement reached last May, and Cairo will almost certainly have to seek a further rescheduling.

"But that will be refused point blank if Cairo has not managed to put the first package to bed," said a diplomat who is closely involved in talks.

France has agreed to reschedule 10 billion francs (\$1.75 billion) of Egyptian debt falling due up to June 30, at a rate of just 7/20 percentage point over the London interbank offered rate, a commonly used reference level for international interest rates.

Washington settled on a margin of 9/20 for \$1.7 billion of debt, while bankers say that agreements with Spain for \$430 million, West Germany for \$500 million and Austria for \$190 million have been reached on favorable terms.

But other countries, including Britain, Australia, Canada, Sweden and Norway, have balked at interest-rate concessions and are demanding that Cairo pay at least a 1/2-point interest margin — more in line with reschedulings for other countries.

Diplomats say that a \$325 million credit reached in May with the International Monetary Fund has also run into an impasse as economic targets have been missed. An IMF team is due shortly in Cairo for new talks.

Signs of Revival for Junk Bonds

Ebbing Recession Fears Aid High-Yield Securities

By Alison Leigh Cowan. Fleischer, a leading takeover attorney, "yawned as he saw a real vitality in the junk bond market."

NEW YORK — When the stock market collapsed in October, many on Wall Street expected takeover activity to stall, largely because of junk bonds, those speculative high-yield securities that backed many acquisitions, became too costly to buy.

Fearful of a recession, investors demanded, and got, a higher return for accepting the securities' greater risk.

But the junk bond market is showing strong signs of a revival, raising the prospect that high-yield securities could become the fuel for a growing flurry of mergers and buyouts. Farley Industries Inc. recently raised \$500 million through Drexel Burnham Lambert Group, partly to build a war chest for future acquisitions.

Prudential-Bache Securities' high-yield group. One important sign that the junk-bond market has snapped back is a rise in the price of financings. Drexel executives expect a total of \$8 billion to \$10 billion for the next two months, roughly equal to the \$9.4 billion raised privately and publicly in the four months from Oct. 19 to Feb. 19.

For a clearer reading of the junk bond market's health, many are looking especially toward the resolution of the takeover battle between Campan Corp. and R.H. Macy & Co. for Federated Department Stores Inc. Regardless of the victor, junk bonds would probably be used to finance the multimillion-dollar purchase.

"Federated really will be the biggest test case for how far back the market's come," said a Morgan Stanley executive in the high-yield area.

Cooke Leaving BIS Panel, U.K. Central Bank

LONDON — Peter Cooke, the Bank of England's associate director in charge of international banking supervisory issues, will retire in October, the central bank said Thursday.

Mr. Cooke, 56, has been with the bank for 33 years. He will also step down after 11 years as chairman of the Group of 10 countries committee on banking regulations and supervisory practices at the Bank for International Settlements, a Bank of England spokesman said.

Mr. Cooke headed a panel that proposed new rules last December to unify capital adequacy requirements for commercial banks.

Mr. Cooke will be succeeded as head of the banking regulations committee by Huib Muller, executive director of the Dutch central bank, the BIS said.

The Bank of England spokesman said it was unlikely that Mr. Cooke would be replaced in his job there.

Thursday's OTC Prices. MASDAQ prices as of 4 P.M. New York time.

Table of OTC prices with columns: High, Low, P, A, C, OTC.

Table of OTC prices with columns: High, Low, P, A, C, OTC.

Table of OTC prices with columns: High, Low, P, A, C, OTC.

FUTURES AND OPTIONS. IN THE HILT EVERY TUESDAY. UP-TO-DATE ANALYSIS OF TRENDS IN THE COMMODITIES AND FUTURES MARKETS. WORLDWIDE.

ACROSS

1 Misbehavin' (10)
2 Walls hit (4)
5 March 15, e.g. (5)
6 Swedish quartet (4)
13 'Have I once liv'd to see...-men?' (5)
15 Director Forman (10)
16 Presley hit (4)
17 'No!...with vain desire' (10)
18 Suffix for depend (5)
19 L.L. inst. of learning (4)
21 Suffix for Capri (4)
22 Hull part (4)
24 Sinatra hit (4)
27 '...of Me...' (1931 hit) (6)
28 French possessive maker (4)
29 Like some vhs. Singer Marlin (10)
32 Leandro's love (4)
33 Stiller's partner (4)
34 Sremsand hit (4)
37 Kind of ballgame (4)
39 '...Town' (4)
40 Marbles (4)

DOWN

1 Expanse west of Eur. (4)
2 Jimt (4)
3 Long short story (4)
4 Material object (4)
5 'Pricnic' (4)
6 Actress in 'L.A. Law' (4)
7 Inner; Comb. form (4)
8 Bitten by a bee (4)
9 Goal (4)
10 Medium mistake (4)
11 Master artist's studio (4)

12 Certain residue (4)
14 Grimm starter (4)
15 My dear, in Ern (4)
20 Imaginary monster (4)
22 Like Leroy Brown (4)
23 Land in the Seine (4)
24 Sluggard (4)
25 Equiangular, in Italy (4)
26 Praying figure (4)
28 Bois (4)
31 Indira Gandhi's father (4)
35 Glass showcase (4)
36 Girl in a Kenny Rogers hit (4)
37 '...pin tidy' (4)
38 Grain-crop item (4)
41 Agreed (4)
42 Sir-fry pan (4)
43 Titanic's cry (4)
47 Water scorpion (4)
48 Thicket (4)
49 Water channel (4)
50 Old womanish (4)
53 Piquancy (4)
55 'You' (4)
56 Love, 1927 hit (4)
57 Society-page word (4)
58 Genetic letters (4)
59 Thai, in Toledo (4)
60 Mil. award (4)

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



SPORTS

Another Strawberry Rhubarb

A Met Strikes Out

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK — Two weeks after...



Darryl Strawberry



Gary Carter

What He Said, and Denied, And Teammates' Reactions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The New York Mets in 1987...

On the manager, Davey Johnson...

"Man, I wonder all the time how many games...

First baseman Keith Hernandez...

Teammates Wally Backman and Lenny Dykstra...

"Neither of them understands that he can't wear his uniform...

And, on Mike Lupica, who wrote the article...

"I wasn't mad at the time. I was just going over the things...

Comments by the other Mets, after Johnson closed the locker room...

Pitcher Ron Darling: "Pee? Who knows? It's like a soap opera..."

Carter: "I know in my own mind I never quit. I was hurting all year..."

Dykstra: "Why would he say that? He told me he didn't say that..."

Johnson: "There are too many distractions as it is. But that's life in the Big Apple..."

Add Johnson: "Whitey would have won 120 games..."

Frank Cashen, the general manager: "Another routine day in paradise..."

Or which side of his mouth he's going to talk out of...

Wally spends too much time trying to act like Keith. But he doesn't have the game to back it up...

But perhaps no player in baseball history ever branded himself as "playing for himself" as Strawberry did after the sixth game of the 1986 World Series...

None of the Mets needs to apologize for what happened last season. But Darryl Strawberry needs to apologize not only for those quotes but for another line in the article...

"This year," he said, "you won't see me making headlines with any more bull."

But that's just Darryl again. Another strikeout with his manager and his teammates.

Lakers Give Riley 400th NBA Victory

Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — What do you say after you've won 400 games...

"If I had some talent," Pat Riley said after his Los Angeles Lakers had slogged their way to his 400th victory in the NBA...

Magic Johnson got 26 points, 14 rebounds and 9 assists as the Lakers ended the Knicks' 13-game winning streak in Madison Square Garden...

Byron Scott added 22 points for the Lakers, who won their fourth straight — they have 21 victories in their last 23 games for an NBA best 49-10 record...

Riley has never been voted coach of the year, even though his teams have won three NBA titles...

That premise, however shaky, has been hard for Riley to dispute as long as he has the luxury of sending Johnson, Scott, Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, James Worthy and Michael Cooper out to court...

"Even you writers," he said Wednesday night to the crowd of reporters that had him pinned to a corridor wall...

Jerry Reynolds, left, a guard for the Milwaukee Bucks, and Ron Harper, his counterpart for the Cleveland Cavaliers, lost touch with the ball but not each other...

Top-Rated Temple Wins Atlantic-10 Title



Jerry Reynolds, left, a guard for the Milwaukee Bucks, and Ron Harper, his counterpart for the Cleveland Cavaliers, lost touch with the ball but not each other...

Ohio State Defeats No. 2 Purdue by 11

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Temple, the top-ranked U.S. college basketball team, and No. 2 Purdue are headed for the same place...

The Owls won their 15th consecutive game, beating Rhode Island, 68-63, Wednesday night for the Atlantic 10 Conference tournament championship...

But Purdue, which had appeared to be headed for a top seeding, stumbled at Ohio State, losing by 71-60...

The Owls won their 15th consecutive game, beating Rhode Island, 68-63, Wednesday night for the Atlantic 10 Conference tournament championship...

"The key to this team is that they know how to win," said the Owl's coach, Chancy. "We are a good team, but I think we can be better if our team stays in its element..."

This element is based on Evans passing the ball to Macon, the freshman star, and sharpshooter Mike Vreeswyk, who scored 17 points in the game...

"A good cake has all the elements in it," Chancy said. "Mama don't hate the shortening, the cake falls. What is our necessary element? Howard Evans. Howie sets the table and the rest of the players just come and eat..."

Rhode Island also hopes to dine at the NCAA banquet.

"We outrebounded Temple, 39-30, and that's an unbelievable stat," said the Rams' coach, Tom Pedersen. "That helped keep us in the game..."

We played the No. 1 team in the country with an awful lot of heart and scratched back into it."

In Columbus, Ohio, Ohio State scratched past Purdue on good foul shooting late in the game and a 12-point second half by Jerry Francis...

That left the Boilermakers' coach, Gene Keady, scratching his head.

"After the game I wrote, 'Finish the job' on the board. That's a question that was not answered," he said.

Illinois 85, Michigan 74: In Champaign, Ill., Ken Battle and Nick Anderson each scored 25 points in a Big Ten game...

The No. 19 Illini beat the No. 10 Wolverines for their second major victory in four days, Illinois' man-to-man defense, which Sunday had helped upset No. 12 Iowa...

Wiley said she keeps playing because she knows someday the team will win a game. "I have fun," she added. "If I didn't have fun, I wouldn't be out here."

And Then There's the Team That Hasn't Won Once

The Associated Press

EDINBURG, Texas — This team really loves basketball.

It has been more than a year since it won a game. Some opponents don't even bother to warm up before taking the court...

The Lady Broncs of Pan American University, in the American South Conference, who have ended their regular season at 0-26...

So something other than the thrill of victory kept them picking themselves up from drubbing after drubbing as the cellar got deeper and deeper...

"If they weren't so feisty, we probably would have folded a long time ago," said Becky De Los Santos, a volleyball coach who inherited the team last summer after the previous coach quit...

One of their most humiliating losses came Feb. 22, at Louisiana Tech. Without ever playing their five starters, the Lady Teachers won 98-21.

The decision by Tech's coach, Leon Barnore, sports to use his starters moved Pan American's sports information director, Jim McKeague, to write a letter thanking him for the act of mercy.

"You could have run up 200 points on us," McKeague wrote. "You could have gained a national record. You could have netted a lot of ink nationally. Instead, you did the absolutely right thing. I have written sports for daily papers since 1949, and we have the worst team I have ever covered, in any sport, at any level. But they are human beings, trapped by unfair circumstances..."

The Lady Broncs were far from prepared for what awaited them this season, when Pan American joined the newly formed American South Conference, and began playing at the NCAA Division I level.

The season before, they had played the much smaller schools of the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics, NCAA Division II and III teams and junior colleges. Even so, they finished at 7-17.

Suddenly, they were contending not only with nationally ranked teams in the conference but faced four Southwest Conference schools. Those are schools with six-figure budgets backing their women's basketball programs. Pan American had a women's basketball budget of \$52,118.

"I opened the equipment room and we didn't have any equipment — no shoes, no shorts, no tops, no socks," De Los Santos said. An extra \$15,000 kicked into the scholarship budget last summer was too late, too little.

When De Los Santos took over, she learned that no new players had been recruited for this season. By the time she was able to call high schools around the state, all of the players of any potential had signed with other teams.

What she had was a team whose tallest player stood just 6 feet 11 inches (1.8 meters). The shortest is 5 feet 3 inches.

"A lot of times we'll look over at the other team and they'll be laughing and stuff like, 'Pan Am. Big deal,'" said junior forward and center Cheryl Boyle, the team's top scorer. She also is one of five players on the 12-woman team who have been out with injuries lately.

"We've even seen players sitting in chairs during warm-ups," said Sharon Wiley. "It takes a lot of guts to lose 26 games and still come back."

Wiley said she keeps playing because she knows someday the team will win a game. "I have fun," she added. "If I didn't have fun, I wouldn't be out here."

Ah, the Pain of It All

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — It's had enough getting hurt on the field of battle, but when it happens elsewhere, as it has to a number of baseball players, it also can be humiliating. Here are some examples from a list compiled by Bob Sydek of the Hartford Courant:

Ron Kittle of the New York Yankees: Injured his neck helping to carry teammate Lenn Sakata off the field on a stretcher.

Alan Trammell of the Detroit Tigers: Playing the Frankenstein monster one Halloween, he fell from his stunts and injured his knee. Oddie McDowell of the Texas Rangers: Suffered an eight-stitch cut in his middle finger while buttering a roll at the team's welcome home luncheon.

Mickey Tetleton of the Oakland Athletics: Went on the disabled list with a foot infection caused by tying his shoelaces too tight. Joe Azzone of the Boston Red Sox: Ate four pounds of grapes given to him by fans before a game in Anaheim, California, and doctors had to be summoned to pump out his stomach as he began to ferment in a pool of perspiration on the trainer's table.

Doc Swigler of the New York Giants: Picked one game, injured his arm throwing snowballs and retired.

Killy Rejoins Olympic Body

The Associated Press

PARIS — Jean-Claude Killy, who resigned as head of the 1992 Winter Olympics Organizing Committee 14 months ago, agreed Thursday to return as co-president.

Killy, who won three Olympic skiing gold medals for France in the 1968 Olympics, is to share leadership of the organizing committee for the next Winter Games, in Albertville, France, with the current president, Michel Barnier.

The committee's executive body, having modified its charter to allow a co-president, immediately offered the post to Killy.

He was chosen to head the committee in January 1987, but resigned 17 days later following a dispute over changing the sites of the skiing competition.

He said he returned because he felt "that the Olympic Games will be such an event of such great magnitude that it's necessary I be there."

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

Table with columns for teams, wins, losses, points, goals for, goals against.

Baseball

Table with columns for teams, wins, losses, games played, runs, hits, errors.

European Soccer

Table with columns for teams, goals, points.

Transition

Table with columns for teams, wins, losses, games played, runs, hits, errors.

Baseball

Table with columns for teams, wins, losses, games played, runs, hits, errors.

European Soccer

Table with columns for teams, goals, points.

Basketball

Table with columns for teams, wins, losses, games played, points for, points against.

Selected College Results

Table with columns for teams, scores.

For the Record

Table with columns for events, dates, locations.

Quotable

Barry McGuigan, Ireland's former world featherweight champion, will make his comeback as a superfeatherweight on April 20 in London's Alexandra Palace against Francisco Tomas Cruz of Brazil...

Roger Mayweather of the United States will defend his World Boxing Council light-welterweight world title against Mauricio Acaves of Mexico in Los Angeles on March 24.

Ivan Lendl, the world's top-ranked tennis player, has a stress fracture in his right foot and is not expected to play again for four to six weeks.

Kurt Linder of West Germany, currently Switzerland's national youth coach, has signed a one-year contract to take over from Johan Cruyff as manager of Ajax Amsterdam next season.

Conversations with outfielder Stanley Jefferson: "I talked to him five times. He called me twice, I called him twice."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Olympic Mount Further Downgraded: CALGARY, Alberta (AP) — Problem-plagued Mount Allan, site of the Alpine skiing events in the 1988 Winter Olympics, is not likely to be used even for World Cup races in the future.

Joe Redington, 70, founder of the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race, earned \$2,500 in silver ingots Thursday for being first to reach the half-way point of the 1,150-mile (1,862 kilometer) race, having said earlier: "I feel like an old fox being chased by 50 young hounds."

The \$3 jury award in the U.S. Football League's antitrust suit against the NFL, which effectively put the younger league out of business, was upheld in the federal Circuit Court of Appeals in New York.

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For the Record

Table with columns for events, dates, locations.

Quotable

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OBSERVER

By Popular Request

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — This is Popular Request Day. Accordingly, the election returns will not (by popular request) be analyzed, or even hereafter mentioned. Instead, we shall attempt to give the people ("populus") what they want.

quests a complete change in the column's attitude toward the presidential candidates. Some of them, he says, are saying very sensible things for which the column should commend them.

By Howell Raines
NEW YORK — Country music is easy to come by in Europe and in the British Isles. There is local imitation country music; you can hear it sung in Danish in trucker bars in Jutland, for example. There is imported mainstream American country: Willie Nelson will play Wembley Stadium here in April.



Dr. Sam Hutt in his country and western persona, Hank Wangford, at a concert in England.

"Like all converts I went overboard. Before that, I hated and reviled country music."
By the mid-'70s Sam Hutt had become a physician with a musical mission. He would cure British country music of the disease he called "Charley Pride-itis" — the slavish imitation of the most mundane elements of the Nashville product.

an outpost of the Country Music Hall of Fame, jammed with guitar, mandolins, dobros and a souvenir rug from Tivoli City.
There is also a piano, recording equipment and a word processor on which Hank Wangford writes his songs. As a songwriter, he works the borderland between ridicule and reverence for things American. For example, a song about Billy the Kid comes out as "Silly Billy."

What is striking about the original compositions is the way they preserve a genuine hard-country quality in songs that avoid the predictable lyrics, canned emotion and homogenized sound that has made a wasteland of vast tracts of American country. These songs are gritty, witty and alive — not the sort of qualities you expect a writer from a staid country to bring to so distinctively American a musical idiom.

haunting lament set in a British prison of that evocative name. "On the Line" recalls how a group of neo-fascist Skinheads attacked the Wangford band at a Labor Party concert, and it contains the songwriter's most poetic line: "They slipped through the crowd like a shiver of fear."

But this should not be surprising, given the trans-Atlantic migration patterns of popular music. Everyone knows how the Beatles were influenced by American rock. American country music had its roots in the folk songs taken to Appalachia by English, Scottish and Scots-Irish immigrants. In bringing country back over here, Hank Wangford is simply adding another lap to the creative circuit.

What is music that the more nontraditional American country music fans would enjoy. But his agent says that a 1986 date at the Lone Star Cafe in New York was canceled when the Immigration and Naturalization Service denied work permits to the band on the ground that it lacked artistic merit. Hank Wangford, the self-described "po-faced country singer," would say it's just another example of the bad luck that keeps him crying in his beer.

Hugh Hefner Files Suit Against Ex-Girlfriend

Hugh Hefner, the Playboy magazine publisher, filed a countersuit against his former live-in girlfriend, saying he has evidence the 26-year-old woman entered a relationship with him for his money and has been unfaithful to him many times. In announcing his suit, Hefner said at a press conference in California mansion that he seeks legal sanctions against Leigh's lawyer, Marvin Minkoff, for filing a \$35 million lawsuit against him on her behalf.

Andrey Hefner has been appointed a special UNICEF ambassador and will travel to distressed Ethiopia on a March 13-18, the United Nations Children's Fund announced.
Nancy Reagan had a growth removed from an above her upper lip Saturday, second time in five years, a dermatological procedure her press formed there because of concern to the sun. Elaine Chirac, press secretary, said biopsy showed that tissue was benign, like in 1982 when a growth, diagnosed as basal cell epithelioma, found to be malignant.

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE
Appears on page 6

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